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The New-York Times.

WASHINGTON.

Reports Concerning President Johnson's Policy.

Speculations About a Modification of the Cabinet.

Scenes in the Senate Chamber During the Vote on Saturday.

The Speech of Sena or Trumbull Against Conviction.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 17.

THE FAILURE OF IMPEACHMENT.

It is unnecessary to say that the failure of impeachment yesterday produced great excitement among all politicians in Washington. Very many persons have called at the White House to express sympathy with the President, and congratulate him on the fact that the necessary two-third vote could not be obtained against him. There is some talk of a serenade to him to-morrow evening, but the Democratic leaders will hardly be so unwise as to permit such a demonstration.

The feeling in Conservative circles does not seem to be one of entire security. Their Sunday newspaper treats the matter very cautiously and circumspectly, and mostly confines its editorial language to praise of Republican Senators who voted against conviction, and to censure of persons and papers that have endeavored to drive them into voting the other way. The *Chronicle* on the other hand, as the organ of radical impeachment-men, is even more than usually severe and vituperative. It says the chief betrayers of the country are FESSENDEN, GRIMES and TRUMBULL; that they were a drag upon legislation all through the war, and the Republicans are happily rid of them; that GRIMES has long been in training for the Democratic Party; that FESSENDEN's course has been sly and perfidious; that TRUMBULL is eaten up by selfish ambition, and finally that nether of the three is or ever was a gentleman.

The new scheme of those who are not willing to accept yesterday's action of the Senate as conclusive, is to carry impeachment next week by the votes of Senators to be at once admitted from the South, and to meet the argument that no bill could be passed the first time and then again over veto in eight days. It is proposed by some members of the House to bring in all the reconstructed States by a mere concurrent resolution.

There will be a pretty searching investigation this week into the rumors that the President used corruption to influence votes in the Senate. The Managers hold their first meeting to-morrow morning. They claim to have been put in possession, already, of many facts bearing upon their case, but admit that there is, as yet, nothing but what may perhaps be rationally explained. There are plenty of reports pointing directly to the purchase of votes with money, and names are even given of persons who acted as agents between the White House ring and the Senate Chamber, but these rumors and stories may safely be left to the hands of THADDEUS STEVENS and his associates, who will carry vigor enough into the investigation intrusted to them by the House to unearth whatever of fact and truth there is in the current talk of all political circles.

The Republicans who voted against impeachment are complained of by the extremists less for their vote than for their alleged duplicity. Thus ROSS has repeatedly declared he would vote for the eleventh article, and so most explicitly gave his colleagues to understand after dining with them on Friday. VAN WINKLE prepared an opinion sustaining his vote for the same article, and read it to Senator CATTELL a week ago this morning, and subsequently on Tuesday it was shown to another associate. The Missouri Radical delegation are ready they say to make affidavit that HENDERSON distinctly promised to resign or vote for the same article, and this no longer ago than Wednesday. Gen. SCHENCK, Judge KELLEY, and six other members of the House are out with a card showing that Senator FOWLER made the strongest kind of impeachment remarks on the 10th of last January, at a meeting of the Congressional Executive Committee. The indignation against ROSS and FOWLER has for the time being partially stayed the tide of abuse rolling in upon FESSENDEN and GRIMES.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE AND THE PRESIDENCY.

The stories about Chief Justice CHASE and the Presidency are finally coming into some tangible shape. He has formally put himself into the hands of his friends, and said that, while he is not a candidate, he cannot object to the use of his name, and will run if nominated by the Conservatives. The movement in his behalf seems to originate in Philadelphia. He was waited upon last Thursday by two gentlemen representing the Citizens' Conservative Association of that city, one of them being the Assessor in KELLY's Congressional District, and the other the late Democratic nominee against KELLEY for Congress. The report of the interview is furnished by the former. Both gentlemen were delegates in the Philadelphia Convention of 1866, and both are now in full fellowship with the Democratic Party.

They told the Chief Justice of the high respect they had for him, said people were all turning toward him to lead them out of a perilous condition into which they had been brought by the revolutionary conduct of the Republican party, and tickled his ear with some fine phrases about sweeping the country from ocean to ocean with his name.

Mr. CHASE responded that he was much gratified with their visit; that his position forbade him from entering much into politics; that he was, however, the servant of the people; and should they call him to preside for the next four years over the destinies of the country he should feel it his duty to comply. He further said that the office of President never is an agreeable one, and would not now be necessarily agreeable, but he deeply felt the deplorable condition of the country, and would do anything he could to restore confidence. So if the people called him to the Presidency, he should not feel at liberty to decline allowing the use of his name. The gentlemen said they were much pleased with the words of the Chief Justice, and after they left him called on various leading Democratic Congressmen, to concert measures for placing him the field as the regular Conservative candidate against Gen. GRANT.

Associated Press Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, May 17.

SPECULATIONS.

The following statement is predicated on information derived from highly respectable sources:

It is generally known here that some of the members, if not all, of President JOHNSON's Cabinet, have signified a willingness to retire from office, and hence there is much speculation on that subject. Prominent gentlemen of both parties in conversation recently, agreed in sentiment that much of the trouble between Congress and the President springs from the defect of Executive administration under our present form of government, and that if the Ministry here, as in England, would retire and give place to one in accord with the expressed will of the people, we should have had peace long ago. Reconstruction under the President's plan having been rejected, it is now thought by Congressmen of both parties that he will agree to admit Southern Representatives in any way practicable, in order that the national interests of the South may be heard and cared for in Congress.

The statement that the President has made any promises to Conservative Senators voting for his acquittal to support or uphold them by the power of his Administration is untrue.

Those Republicans voting against impeachment claim to be as decidedly opposed to President JOHNSON's political course as are the most earnest Radicals. They regard impeachment as a judicial, and not a political proceeding. It is known that they claim to be determined to carry out the Congressional policy as are their more radical colleagues, but they do not think that the President either can, or will attempt further obstruction. They hope and believe that he will change his Cabinet, to a great extent, at least, and by a more liberal policy secure a better accord with Congress. But whatever he may do, or not do, in this behalf, has had and can have no effect on their judgment in passing on the articles of impeachment. If, it is said, the impeachment had not been pending, there is little doubt that a new Cabinet would long since have been designated, composed of the most distinguished and eminent men of the country. It should not, therefore, create surprise if a thorough change shall be made in the complexion of political affairs. If these conjectures should be realized, it will remains for the Senate, in view of the probable defeat of the remaining articles of impeachment on the 26th inst., to accept or reject, what, if offered and accepted in good faith, must soon lead to the restoration of the Union and the peace and prosperity of the country.

It is not true that President JOHNSON has indicated the precise party character of the contemplated Cabinet appointments, further than they shall be men of eminent abilities, such as to challenge the confidence and respect of the entire country.

GEN. GRANT AND THE PRESIDENCY.

A report has been in circulation to-day that Gen. GRANT has written a letter declaring that he will not accept a nomination for the Presidency on a platform of general negro suffrage: but after careful inquiry it cannot be verified. Republican members say there is no truth whatever in the rumor.

INQUIRY INTO THE SENATE'S DECISION.

The impeachment managers will commence to-morrow the inquiry as to the alleged improper or corrupt means said to have been used to influence the determination of the Senate upon the articles of impeachment.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE AND PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

There is no truth whatever in the report that Chief Justice CHASE called yesterday on President JOHNSON to congratulate him on the result of the Senate's vote on the Eleventh Impeachment Article.

PERSONAL.

A letter from Paris states that JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE has returned to that city from the Holy Land, and will soon leave for Quebec.

IMPEACHMENT.

Scenes in the Senate Chamber While the Vote was Taken.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 16, 1868.

The impeachment proceedings came to a sudden stop to-day. On a test vote the President stands acquitted of the principal charge brought against him by the Managers, and it is generally conceded here that, as the friends of impeachment were unable to command a two-thirds vote on this, the other articles stand no chance at all. The chagrin of the Radicals is heightened by the fact that the President escapes conviction only by the skin of his teeth. One vote more on their side would have turned the scale, and made their victory complete. Yet this result has been too generally foreseen to cause much excitement. Thirty-six votes were all the Managers could count on with certainty after Tuesday last; and since then the great struggle has been, on one side, to obtain the one vote necessary to an acquittal, and on the other, to keep the one vote necessary to conviction. The debate last Monday disclosed the fact that five Republicans would vote for acquittal; on Tuesday the five were reinforced by a sixth. But one more vote was wanted to defeat impeachment.

Last night both parties professed great confidence, and the excitement ran very high. The contest over the one vote had narrowed down to Senator ROSS, of Kaasas; and in his case all doubt was removed early in the forenoon, and two hours before the vote was taken the result was plainly foreseen.

The morning opened with the most agreeable atmosphere we have yet had in this cold, chilly month of May. Possessors of tickets started early for the Capitol, and before 11 o'clock the best seats were all taken. Senators made their appearance very slowly. At 11:30 o'clock, when the Senate was called to order scarce a quorum was present. They dropped in one by one, seeming loth to step up to the task.

At 12 o'clock the galleries were crowded. Every ticket was in use. The diplomatic box overflowed as it rarely does. The reporters' gallery was, as usual, inundated by the friends of Mr. WADE, representing unheard of advocates of his aspirations. The day was propitious for fine toilettes, and the dramatic effect was brilliant. Outside, thousands lingered in the corridors or strolled in the beautiful grounds, inhaling the fresh odor of new-mown hay, waiting to catch the first vibration of the result. Down on the streets many more thousands waited in groups and in crowds, to hear the first note from the Capitol.

Precisely as 12 o'clock rings out from the city bells the Chief Justice, in his robes of office, assumes the chair. Senator WADE takes his seat, with the air of a man who has made up his mind to vote regardless of consequences. The sick Senators begin to arrive. Mr. HOWARD comes in leaning on the arms of friends, walking very feebly, and tottering into his chair, with a heavy shawl thrown around him. Mr. GRIMES is brought in by four men in an invalid's chair, and allowed to recline on his side without taking his seat. Mr. FESSENDEN had just begun to be nervous about him, and had moved a half-hour postponement, when he came in.

At 12:15 the House of Representatives is announced, and every member who is in the city is present. The galleries, the chamber, the Senate, and the court are now all full. The Managers sit at their table, and Mr. EVARTS, Mr. GROESBECK and Mr. NELSON at theirs. All eagerly and anxiously await the calling of the roll. It had been resolved in consultation last night, however, that the eleventh article, being the strongest, should be voted on first, and this necessitates a little preliminary business; for it has to be taken up, and then agreed to, which necessitates two roll-calls. The result on these motions is thirty-four to nineteen, Mr. GRIMES not voting. This is immediately conceded to be a test vote, and to indicate acquittal, Messrs. ROSS and WILLEY voting against the change.

But now comes the vote. The Chief Justice rises in his seat, and in grave tones enjoins the galleries to the strictest observance of order. The galleries bow in silent assent, and are reminded that the injunction is unnecessary, for in each aisle stand three muscular policemen with drawn batons ready to prevent any violation of public decorum. Even the reporters gallery is not exempt. A policeman, with club in hand and revolver in belt, stands at each end of the rows of desks. The Sergeant-at-Arms disclaims the responsibility for this exhibition, and says Senators demand it.

The Eleventh Article is now read by the Clerk, as follows:

ARTICLE ELEVEN.

That said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office and of his oath of office, and in disregard of the Constitution and laws of the United States, did heretofore, to wit: on the 18th day of August, 1866, at the City of Washington, and the District of Columbia, by public speech, declare and affirm in substance, that the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States was not a Congress of the United States authorized by the Constitution to exercise legislative power under the same; but, on the contrary, was a Congress of only part of the States, thereby denying and intending to deny that the legislation of said Congress was valid or obligatory upon him, the said ANDREW JOHNSON, except in so far as he saw fit to approve the same, and also thereby denying and intending to deny the power of the said Thirty-ninth Congress to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and, in pursuance of said declaration, the said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, afterward, to wit: on the 21st day of February, 1868, at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully and in disregard of the requirements of the Constitution, that he should take care that the laws be faithfully executed, attempt to prevent the execution of an act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, by unlawfully devising and contriving, and attempting to devise and contrive means by which he should prevent EDWIN M. STANTON from forthwith resuming the functions of the office of Secretary of the Department of War, notwithstanding the refusal of the Senate to concur in the suspension therefore made by said ANDREW JOHNSON, of said EDWIN M. STANTON from said office of Secretary of the Department of War, and also by further unlawfully devising and contriving, and attempting to devise and contrive means then and there to prevent the execution of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1867, and also to prevent the execution of an act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867; whereby the said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, did then, to wit: on the 21st day of February, 1868, at the City of Washington, commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor of office.

The first name on the vote, that of Senator ANTHONY, being called by the Clerk, Mr. ANTHONY rises in his seat, and the Chief Justice says, "Mr. Senator ANTHONY—How say you, is ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, guilty or not guilty of a high misdemeanor, as charged in this article?" Mr. ANTHONY, answers in clear, decided tones, "Guilty." A suppressed murmur of approbation runs through the galleries, and doubts about Mr. ANTHONY are scattered to the wind. BAYARD and BUCKALEW are called in quick succession, and respond in indistinct undertones "not guilty." Then comes the long list of "C's." First the shrewd CAMERON, who pronounces his judgment of guilty almost before the question is asked. Then by the merchants CHANDLER and CATTELL, past COLE, to CONKLING, past CONNESS and CORBETT to the matter-of-fact Mr. CRAGIN, all answering with gravity, deliberation and decision, "guilty." Then Mr. DAVIS, Mr. DOOLITTLE and Mr. DIXON announce their votes of "not guilty." Next the fiery Mr. DRAKE, "guilty," clear and strong. Then EDMUNDS and FERRY, with their verdict of "guilty." Now all eyes turn to the centre of the Chamber, as the tall form of FESSENDEN rises at the call of his name, and with graceful demeanor but visible agitation, responds very decidedly, "not guilty." Then comes FOWLER, who stumbles on his chair, and is lost quite a minute before he records his vote, "not guilty." Next the classic FRELINGHUYSEN, grave but calm, silenced all doubts by his vote of "guilty." The next name is that of Mr. GRIMES, who, from his reclining position, reinforces his argument against conviction with his vote. After him the phlegmatic Mr. HARLAN puts his convictions into affirmative shape. Next Mr. HENDERSON shoots from his seat trembling with agitation, but sending his "not guilty" to the corners of the Chamber by his clear prompt tones. Next feeble Mr. HOWARD, rising in his seat with visible fatigue, replies in an emphatic "guilty." After him, Mr. HOWE, pale but unconcerned, on the side of "guilty." Next Mr. JOHNSON gruffly, and Mr. MCCREERY sharply, "not guilty." All eyes next turned on Senator from New-York, Mr. MORGAN, who pronounced his verdict "guilty." Then the two MORRILLS of Maine and Vermont, and MORTON, followed on the same side. After them the quiet Mr. NORTON, scarcely heard, so faint is his his vote of "not guilty." Next, Mr. NYE, and after him Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, both "guilty." Then, the President's son-in-law, Mr. PATTERSON, of Tennesse, quickly and with evident pleasure responds "not guilty." After him, POMEROY and RAMSEY, prompt and positive "guilty." Then a thousand pair of eyes shoot into the very heart of the modest, quiet little man who rises, at the call of the name of ROSS. Nervously and quickly he responds, "not guilty." A suppressed murmur is heard on all hands, and the fate of impeachment is sealed. The remaining votes cannot save it. The call goes quickly on down by SHERMAN, SPRAGUE, SUMNER to TRUMBULL, past him to old BEN WADE, who redeems his promise to vote without squirming, then to WILLEY, who was doubtful, but who sits grey-bearded in his chair, like an ironbound Puritan and responds, "Guilty." Then to the foot of the list and the result is flashed to the ends of the earth, the President is acquitted, thirty-five to nineteen, not two-thirds.

The instant the roll call was finished, and before the announcement of the result, Senator WILLIAMS rose and moved that the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, adjourn until Tuesday, the 26th of May, at 12 o'clock. The motion was objected to, on the ground that a motion to adjourn could not be made pending a vote, and the announcement of the vote was demanded. The roll having been read by the Clerk, the Chief Justice rose and announced the result in the following words:

"On this article there are 35 Senators who have voted 'Guilty,' and 19 Senators who have votod 'Not guilty.' The President, is therefore, acquitted on this article."

The announcement was received with perfect silence; not a murmur in approbation or disapproval being heard. The following is the record of the vote:

FOR CONVICTION.

1. Anthony.	13. Frelinghuysen	24. Ramsey.
2. Cameron.	14 Harlan.	25. Sherman.
3. Cattell.	15. Howard.	26. Sprague.
4. Chandler.	16. Howe.	27. Stewart.
5. Cole.	17. Morgan.	28. Sumner.
6. Conkling.	18 Morrill, of Me	29. Thayer.
7. Conness.	19. Morrill, of Vt.	30. Tipton.
8. Corbett.	20. Norton.	31. Wade.
9. Cragin.	21. Nye.	32. Willey.
10. Drake.	22. Patterson, of N. H.	33. Williams.
11. Edmunds.		34. Wilson.
12. Ferry.	23. Pomeroy.	35. Yates.

FOR ACQUITTAL.

1. Bayard.	8. Grimes.	14. Patterson, of Tenn.
2. Buckalew.	9. Henderson.	
3. Davis.	10. Hendricks.	15. Ross.
4. Dixon.	11. Johnson.	16. Saulsbury.
5. Doolittle.	12. McCreery.	17. Trumbull.
6. Fessenden.	13. Norton.	18. Van Winkle.
7. Fowler.		19. Vickers.

The motion to adjourn was made as agreed upon in caucus before the Senate met. There was considerable opposition to this manœuvre, a large number of the Radical Senators being anxious to finish up the business at once; but the procrastinators carried the day, and the remaining articles of impeachment go over to the 26th inst.

SENAT R TRU BULL'S OPINION.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 16.

The following is the opinion of Senator TRUMBULL, filed to-day, in the impeachment case:

To do impartial justice in all things appertaining to the present trial, according to the Constitution and laws, is the duty imposed on each Senator by the position he holds and the oath he has taken, and he who falters in the discharge of that duty, either from personal or party considerations, is unworthy his position and merits the scorn and contempt of all just men. The question to be decided is not whether ANDREW JOHNSON is a proper person to fill the Presidential office, nor whether it is fit that he should remain in it, nor, indeed, whether he has violated the Constitution and laws in other respects than those alleged against him. As well might any other fifty-four persons take upon themselves by violence to rid the country of ANDREW JOHNSON because they believed him a bad man, as to call upon fifty-four Senators, in violation of their sworn duty, to convict and depose him for any other cause than those alleged in the articles of impeachment. As well might any citizen take the law into his own hands, and become its executioner, as to ask the Senate to convict outside of the case made. To sanction such a principle would be destructive of all law and all liberty worth the name, since liberty unregulated by law is but another name for anarchy. Unfit for President as the people may regard ANDREW JOHNSON, and much as they may desire his removal in a legal and constitutional way, all save the unprincipled and depraved would brand with infamy and contempt the name of any Senator who should violate his sworn convictions of duty to accomplish such a result. Keeping in view the principles by which, as honest men, we are to be guided, let us inquire what the case is.

The first article charges ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, with unlawfully issuing an order, while the Senate was in session, and without its advice and consent, with the intent to remove EDWIN M. STANTON from the office of Secretary for the Department of War, contrary to the Constitution and the "act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867. It will be observed that this article does not charge a removal of the Secretary, but only an intent to remove, which is not made an offence by the Tenure of Office act or any other statute; but, treating it as if the President's order had been obeyed and an actual removal had taken place, would such removal, had it been consummated, have been a violation of the Constitution irrespective of the Tenure of Office act? The question of the power to remove from office arose in 1789, in the first Congress which assembled under the Constitution, and, except as to offices whose tenure was fixed by that instrument, was then recognized as belonging to the President; but, whether as a constitutional right or one which the Congress might confer, was left an open question. Under this recognition by the Congress of 1789, every President, from that day till 1867, had exercised this power of removal, and its exercise during all that time had been acquiesced in by the other departments of the Government, both legislative and judicial. Nor was this power of removal by the President exercised only in the recess of the Senate, as some have supposed, but it was frequently exercised when the Senate was in session, and without its consent.

Indeed, there is not an instance on record prior to the passage of the Tenure of Office act in which the consent of the Senate had been invoked simply for the removal of an officer. It is appointments to and not removals from office that the Constitution requires to be made by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. It is true that an appointment to an office, when the appointee becomes duly qualified, authorizes him to oust the prior incumbent, if there be one, and in that way effects his removal; but this is a different thing from a simple removal. The Constitution makes no distinction between the power of the President to remove during the recess and the sessions of the Senate, nor has there been any in practice. The elder ADAMS, on the 12th of December, 1800, the Senate having been in session from the 17th of November preceding, in a communication to TIMOTHY PICKERING, used this language, "You are hereby discharged from any further service as Secretary of State." Here was a positive dismissal of a Cabinet officer by the President while the Senate was in session, and without its consent. It is no answer to say that President ADAMS the same day nominated JOHN MARSHALL to be Secretary of State in place of "TIMOTHY PICKERING, removed." The nomination of a person for an office does not and never did effect the removal of an incumbent. And such incumbent, unless removed by a distinct order, holds on till the nominee is confirmed and qualified. The Senate might never have given its advice and consent to the appointment of JOHN MARSHALL, and did not, in fact, do so until the following day. The removal of PICKERING was complete before MARSHALL was nominated to the Senate, as the message nominating him shows; but whether this was so or not, we all know that a person in office is never removed by the mere nomination of a successor. THOMAS EASTIN, Navy Agent at Pensacola, was removed from office by President VAN BUREN on the 19th of December, 1840, while the Senate was in session, and the office the same day placed temporarily in charge of DUDLEY WALKER, and it was not till the 5th of January following that GEORGE JOHNSON was, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed Navy Agent to succeed EASTIN. June 20, 1864, and while the Senate was in session, President LINCOLN removed ISAAC HENDERSON, Navy Agent at New-York, an officer appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and placed the office in charge, temporarily, of Paymaster JOHN D. GIBSON. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster at New-York; SAMUEL F. MARKS, Postmaster at New-Orleans, and MITCHELL STEEVER, Postmaster at Milwaukee, all of whom had previously been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, were severally removed by the President during the sessions of the Senate in 1860 and 1861, the offices placed temporarily in charge of special agents, and it was not till some time after the removals that nominations were made to fill the vacancies. Other cases, during other administrations, might be referred to, but these are sufficient to show that removals from office by the President during the session of the Senate have been no unusual thing in the history of the Government.

Of the power of Congress to define the tenure of the offices it establishes and make them determinable either at the will of the President alone, of the President and Senate together, or at the expiration of a fixed period, I entertain no doubt. The Constitution is silent on the subject of removals except by impeachment, which it must be admitted only applies to removals for crimes and misdemeanors; and if the Constitution admits of removals in no other way, then a person once in office would hold for life, unless impeached, a construction which all would admit to be inadmissible under our form of government. The right of removal must then exist somewhere. The First Congress, in the creation of the Department of War, in 1789, recognized it as existing in the President, by providing that the Chief Clerk should perform the duties of the principal officer, called a Secretary, "whenever the said principal officer shall be removed from office by the President of the United States, or in any other case of vacancy." Under this act the power of the President to remove the Secretary of War, either during the recess or session of the Senate, is manifest. The law makes no distinction in that respect, and whether it was an inherent power belonging to the President, under the Constitution as President, or was derived from the statute creating the office, is not material so far as relates to the power of the President to remove that officer. This continued to be the law until the passage of the Tenure of Office act, March 2, 1867; and had the President issued the order for the removal of the Secretary of War prior to the passage of that act, it would hardly be contended by any one that in so doing he violated any law, constitutional or statutory. The act of March 2, 1867, was passed to correct the previous practice, and had there been no such practice there would have been no occasion for such a law. Did that act, constitutional and valid as it is believed to be, change the law so far as it related to a Secretary then in office, by virtue of an appointment made by a former President during a Presidential term which ended March 4, 1865? The language of the first section of the act is:

"That every person holding any civil office to which he has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and every person who shall hereafter be appointed to any such office, and shall become duly qualified to act therein, is and shall be entitled to hold such office until a successor shall have been in like manner appointed and duly qualified, except as herein otherwise provided: provided that the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy and of the Interior, the Postmaster-General and the Attorney-General, shall hold their offices respectively for and during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed and one month thereafter, subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

Mr. LINCOLN, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed Mr. STANTON Secretary of War on the 15th of January, 1862, and commissioned him to hold the office "during the pleasure of the President of the United States for the time being." He was never reappointed, either by Mr. LINCOLN after his reëlection, or by Mr. JOHNSON since Mr. LINCOLN's death. The continuance of Mr. STANTON in office by Mr. LINCOLN after his second term commenced, and by Mr. JOHNSON after Mr. LINCOLN's death, cannot be construed as a reappointment during that term, because the term "appointed" in the Tenure of Office act must be construed to mean a legal appointment, which could only be made by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The term of the President by whom Mr. STANTON was appointed, and the one month thereafter, expired nearly two years before the passage of the Tenure of Office act. It will not do to say that because Mr. LINCOLN was elected for a second term that therefore the term of the President by whom Mr. STANTON was appointed has not expired. The fact that Mr. LINCOLN was his own successor in 1865 did not make the two terms one any more than if any other person had succeeded him, and were he now alive the Presidential term during which he appointed Mr. STANTON would long since have expired. But Mr. LINCOLN, in fact, deceased soon after his second term commenced, and was succeeded by the Vice-President, elected for the same term, on whom the office of President was by the Constitution devolved.

It has been argued that this is Mr. LINCOLN's term. If this be so it was his second term, and not the term during which Mr. STANTON was appointed; but if this be Mr. LINCOLN's and not Mr. JOHNSON's term, when will the "term of the President" by whom Mr. BROWNING and the other Cabinet officers appointed since Mr. LINCOLN's death expire? Mr. LINCOLN never appointed them, and if they are to hold "during the term of the President by whom they were appointed and for one month thereafter" they hold indefinitely, because, according to this theory, Mr. JOHNSON, the President by whom they were appointed, never had a term, and we have the anomaly of a person on whom the office of President is devolved, and who is impeached as President, and whom the Senate is asked to convict as President, who has no term of office. The clause of the Constitution which declares that the President "shall hold his office during the term of four years" does not mean that the person holding the office shall not die, resign or be removed during that period, but to fix a term of limit during which he may, but beyond which he cannot, hold the office. If he die, resign, or be removed in the meantime, manifestly the term, so far as he is concerned, has come to an end. The term of the Presidential office is four years, but the Constitution expressly provides that different persons may fill the office during that period, and in popular language it is called the term of the person who happens for the time being to be in the office. It is just as impossible for Mr. STANTON to now serve as Secretary of War for the term of the President by whom he was appointed as it is for Mr. LINCOLN to serve out he second term for which he was elected. Both the Presidential term of the President who appointed Mr. STANTON and the person who made the appointment have passed away, never to return; but the Presidential office remains filled, however, by another person, and not Mr. LINCOLN. It being apparent that so much of the proviso to the first section of the Tenure of Civil Office act of March 2, 1867, as authorizes the Secretary of War to hold an office for and during the term of the President by whom he was appointed is inapplicable to the case of Mr. STANTON, by what tenure did he hold the office on the 21st of February last, when the President issued the order for his removal?

Originally appointed to hold office during the pleasure of the President for the time being, and, as has already been shown, removable at the will of the President, according to the act of 1789, there would seem to be no escape from the conclusion that the President had the right to issue the order for his removal. It has, however, been insisted that if the proviso which secures to the Secretaries the right to hold their respective offices during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed and for one month thereafter does not embrace Mr. STANTON, because Mr. JOHNSON did not appoint him; that then, as a civil officer, he is within the body of the first section of the act, and entitled to hold his office until by and with the advice and consent of the Senate a successor shall have been appointed and duly qualified. Not so; for the reason that the body of the first section can have no reference to the tenure of an office expressly excepted from it by the words "except as herein otherwise provided," and the provision which follows, fixing a different tenure for the Secretary of War. Can any one doubt that the law was intended to make, and does make, a distinction between the tenure of office given to the Secretaries and that given to other civil officers? How, then, can it be said that the tenures are the same, or the same as to any particular Secretaries?

The meaning of the section is not different from what it would be if, instead of the words "every person holding any civil office," there had been inserted the words Marshal, District-Attorney, Postmaster, and so on, enumerating and fixing the tenure of all other civil officers except the Secretaries; and then had proceeded to enumerate the different Secretaries and fix for them a different tenure from that given to the other enumerated officers. Had the section been thus written, would any one think, in case a particular Secretary for some personal reason was unable to avail himself of the benefit of the law securing to Secretaries a certain tenure of office, that he would, therefore, have the right to the benefit of the law in which Secretaries were not mentioned, securing to Marshals and others a different tenure of office? The object of an exception or proviso in a statute is to limit or take something out of the body of the act, and is usually resorted to for convenience as a briefer mode of declaring the object than to enumerate everything embraced in the general terms of the act, and then provide for the excepted matter. The fact that the terms of the proviso which fix the tenure of office of all Secretaries are such that a particular Secretary, for reasons personal to himself, cannot take advantage of them, does not operate to take from the proviso the office of a Secretary and the tenure attached to it, and transfer them to the body of the section which provides a tenure for holding office from which the office of Secretary is expressly excepted.

The meaning of this first section will be still more apparent by supposing a case involving the same principle but wholly disconnected with the one under consideration. Suppose Congress were to-day, May —, 1868, to pass an act declaring that "two terms of the District Court in every judicial district of the United States shall be held during the year 1868, commencing on the first Monday of June and November, except as herein otherwise provided; provided, that two terms of the District Court in each of the judicial districts in the State of New-York shall be held during the year 1868, commencing on the first Mnday of April and September;" manifestly it would at this time be as impossible to comply with so much of the proviso as requires a court to be held in the New-York districts in April, 1868, as it now is for Mr. STANTON to serve out the term of the President by whom he was appointed, which ended March 4, 1865. Would that circumstance take the provision for the New-York districts out of the proviso, and because, by the body of the act, two terms are required to be held in every judicial district in the United States on the first Monday of June and November, authorize the holding of courts in the New-York districts at those periods? It is believed that no judge would for a moment think of giving such a construction to such an act; and yet this is precisely the construction of an act believed to be analogous in principle, which must be resorted to to bring Mr. STANTON within the body of the first section of the Tenure of Office act. Laying out of view what was said at the time of the passage of the Tenure of Office act, as to its not interfering with Mr. JOHNSON's right to remove the Secretaries appointed by his predecessor, and the unreasonableness of a construction of the act which would secure them in office longer than the Secretaries he had himself appointed, and fasten them for life on all future Presidents, unless the Senate consented to the appointment of successors, the conclusion seems inevitable, from the terms of the Tenure of Office act itself, that the President's right to remove Mr. STANTON, the Secretary of War appointed by his predecessor, is not affected by it, and that, having the authority to remove that officer under the act of 1789, he did not violate either the Constitution or any statute in issuing the order for that purpose. But even if a different construction could be put upon the law, I could never consent to convict the Chief Magistrate of a great people of a high misdemeanor and remove him from office for a misconstruction of what must be admitted to be a doubtful statute, and particularly when the misconstruction was the same put upon it by the authors of the law at the time of its passage.

The second article charges that the President, in violation of the Constitution and contrary to the Tenure of Office act, and with intent to violate the same, issued to LORENZO THOMAS a letter of authority empowering him to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, there being no vacancy in the office of Secretary of War. There is nothing in the Tenure of Office act, or any other statute, prohibiting the issuing of such a letter, much less making it a crime or misdemeanor. The most that can be said is that it was issued without authority of law. The Senate is required to pass judgment upon each article separately, and each must stand or fall by itself. There is no allegation in this article of any design or attempt to use the letter of authority, or that any harm came from it; and any Senator might well hesitate to find the President guilty of a high misdemeanor for simply issuing such a letter, although issued without authority of law. The proof, however, shows that the letter was issued by the President in connection with the order for the removal of Mr. STANTON, which, as has already been shown, was a valid order. The question, then, arises whether the President was guilty of a high misdemeanor in issuing to the Adjutant-General of the Army a letter authorizing him, in view of the contemplated vacancy, temporarily to discharge the duties of Secretary of War. Several statutes have been passed providing for the temporary discharge of the duties of an office by some other person in case of a vacancy, or when the officer himself is unable to perform them. The first was the eighth section of the act of May 8, 1792, and is as follows:

"That in case of the death, absence from the seat of Government, or sickness of the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, or of the Secretary of the Department of War, or of any officer of either of the said Departments whose appointment is not in the head thereof, whereby they cannot perform the duties of their respective offices, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, in case he shall think it necessary, to authorize any person or persons, at his discretion, to perform the duties of the said respective offices until a successor be appointed, or until such absence or inability by sickness shall cease."

The second act, passed Feb. 13, 1795, declares:

"That in case of vacancy in the office of Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, or of the Secretary of the Department of War, or of any officer of either of the said Departments whose appointment is not in the head thereof, whereby they cannot perform the duties of their said respective offices, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, in case he shall think it necessary, to authorize any person or persons, at his discretion, to perform the duties of the said respective offices, until a successor be appointed or such vacancy be filled. *Provided*, That no one vacancy shall be supplied in manner aforesaid for a longer term than six months."

Neither of these acts provided for vacancies in the Navy, Interior or Post Office Department. Mr. LINCOLN, in 1863, called attention to this defect in a special message, as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I submit to Congress the expediency of extending to other Departments of the Government the authority conferred on the President by the eighth section of the act of the 8th of May, 1792, to appoint a person to temporarily discharge the duties of Secretary of State, of the Treasury, and the Secretary of War, in case of the death, absence from the seat of Government, or sickness of either of those officers.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1863.

Feb. 20, 1863, Congress passed a third act on this subject, which declares:

"In case of the death, resignation, absence from the seat of Government, or sickness of the head of any Executive Department of the Government, or of any officer of either of the said Departments whose appointment is not in the head thereof, whereby they cannot perform the duties of their respective offices, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, in case he shall think it necessary, to authorize the head of any other Executive Department, or other officer in either of said Departments whose appointment is vested in the President, at his discretion, to perform the duties of the said respective offices until a successor be appointed, or until such absence or disability by sickness shall cease: *Provided*, That no one vacancy shall be supplied in manner aforesaid for a longer term than six months."

These statutes contain all the legislation of Congress on the subject to which they relate. It has been insisted that, inasmuch as under the act of 1863 the President had no authority to designate any other person to perform the duties of Secretary of War than an officer in that or some of the other Executive Departments, and then in case of vacancy to supply such only as are occasioned by death or resignation, his designation of the Adjutant-General of the army to supply temporarily a vacancy occasioned by removal was without authority. If the act of 1863 repealed the act of 1795 this would doubtless be so; but if it did not repeal it, then the President clearly had the right, under that act, which provided for the temporary discharge of the duties of Secretary of War in any vacancy by any person, to authorize Gen. THOMAS temporarily to discharge those duties. The law of 1863, embracing, as it does, all the departments, and containing provisions from both the previous statutes, may, however, be construed to embrace the whole subject on which it treats, and operate as a repeal of all prior laws on the same subject. It must, however, be admitted that it is by no means clear that the act of 1863 does repeal so much of the act of 1795 as authorizes the President to provide for the temporary discharge of the duties of an office from which an incumbent has been removed, or whose term of office has expired by limitation before the regular appointment of a successor. It has been argued that the Tenure of Office act of March 2, 1867, repealed both the act of 1795 and that of 1863, authorizing the temporary supplying of vacancies in the Departments. This is an entire misapprehension. The eighth section of the Tenure of Office act recognizes that authority by making it the duty of the President, when such designations are made, to notify the Secretary of the Treasury thereof; and if any one of the Secretaries were to die or resign to-morrow, the authority of the President to detail an officer in one of the Departments to temporarily perform the duties of the vacant office, under the act of 1863, would be unquestioned. This would not be the appointment of an officer while the Senate was in session without its consent, but simply directing a person already in office to discharge temporarily, in no one case exceeding six months, the duties of another office not then filled. It is the issuing of a letter of authority in respect to a removal, appointment or employment, "contrary to the provisions" of the Tenure of Office act, that is made a high misdemeanor. As the order for the removal of Mr. STANTON has already been shown not to have been "contrary to the provisions of this act," any letter of authority in regard to it is not forbidden by the sixth section thereof. Admitting, however, that there was no statute in existence expressly authorizing the President to designate the Adjutant-General of the Army temporarily to discharge the duties of the office of Secretary of War, made vacant by removal, till a successor, whose nomination was proposed the next day, could be confirmed, does it follow that he was guilty of a high misdemeanor in making such temporary designation when there was no law making it a penal offence or prohibiting it? Prior to 1863, as Mr. LINCOLN's message shows, there was no law authorizing these temporary designations in any other than the three Departments of State, Treasury and War; and yet President LINCOLN himself, on the 22d of September, 1862, prior to any law authorizing it, issued the following letter of authority appointing a Postmaster-General *ad interim*:

I hereby appoint ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER, now acting First Assistant Postmaster-General, to be acting Postmaster-General *ad interim*, in place of Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, now temporarily absent.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, 1862.

To provide for temporary disabilities or vacancies in the Navy Department, and for which no law at the time existed, President JACKSON, during his administration, made ten different designations or appointments of Secretaries of the Navy *ad interim*. Similar *ad interim* designations in the Navy Department were made by Presidents VAN BUREN, HARRISON, TYLER, POLK, FILLMORE, and others; and these appointments were made indiscriminately during the sessions of the Senate as well as during its recess. As no law authorizing them existed at the time these *ad interim* appointments were made in the Navy and Post Office Departments, it must be admitted that they were made without authority of law; and yet, who then thought, or would now think, of impeaching for high crimes and misdemeanors the Presidents who made them? President BUCHANAN, in a communication to the Senate made January 15, 1861, on the subject of *ad interim* appointments, used this language:

"Vacancies may occur at any time in the most important offices which cannot be immediately and permanently filled in a manner satisfactory to the appointing power. It was wise to make a provision which would enable the President to avoid a total suspension of business in the interval, and equally wise so to limit the Executive discretion as to prevent any serious abuse of it. This is what the framers of the act of 1795 did, and neither the policy nor the constitutional validity of their law has been questioned for sixty-five years.

The practice of making such appointments, whether in a vacation or during the session of Congress, has been constantly followed during every administration from the earliest period of the Government, and its perfect lawfulness has never, to my knowledge, been questioned or denied. Without going back further than the year 1829, and without taking into the calculation any but the chief officers of the several Departments, it will be found that provisional appointments to fill vacancies were made to the number of one hundred and seventy-nine from the commencement of Gen. JACKSON's administration to the close of Gen. PIERCE's. This number would probably be greatly increased if all the cases which occurred in the subordinate offices and bureaus were added to the count. Some of them were made while the Senate was in session; some which were made in vacation were continued in force long after the Senate assembled. Sometimes the temporary officer was the commissioned head of another Department, sometimes a subordinate in the same Department. Sometimes the affairs of the Navy Department have been directed *ad interim* by a Commodore, and those of the War Department by a General."

Importance is sought to be given to the passage by the Senate, before the impeachment articles were found by the House of Representatives, of the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate of the United States, That under the Constitution and laws of the United States the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War and designate any other officer to perform the duties of that officer *ad interim*—

as if Senators sitting as a court on the trial of the President for high crimes and misdemeanors would feel bound or influenced in any degree by a resolution introduced and hastily passed before an adjournment on the very day the orders to STANTON and THOMAS were issued. Let him who would be governed by such considerations in passing on the guilt or innocence of the accused, and not by the law and the facts as they have been developed on the trial, shelter himself under such a resolution. I am sure no honest man could. It is known, however, that the resolution coupled the two things, the removal of the Secretary of War and the designation of an officer *ad interim*, together, so that those who believed either without authority were compelled to vote for the resolution.

My understanding at the time was, that the act of 1863 repealed that of 1795 authorizing the designation of a Secretary of War *ad interim* in the place of a Secretary *removed*; but I never entertained the opinion that the President had not power to remove the Secretary of War appointed by Mr. LINCOLN during his first term. Believing the act of 1795 to have been repealed, I was bound to vote that the President had no power under the law to designate a Secretary of War *ad interim* to fill a vacancy caused by removal, just as I would feel bound to vote for a resolution that neither President JACKSON nor any of his successors had the power, under the law, to designate *ad interim* Postmasters-General or Secretaries of the Navy and Interior prior to the act of 1863; but it by no means follows that they were guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors in making such temporary designations. They acted without the shadow of statutory authority in making such appointments. JOHNSON claims, and not without plausibility, that he had authority under the act of 1795 to authorize the Adjutant-General of the Army to perform temporarily the duties of Secretary of War; but if that act was repealed, even then he simply acted as his predecessors had done with the acquiescence of the nation for forty years before. Considering that the facts charged against the President in the second article are in no respect contrary to any provision of the Tenure of Office act; that they do not constitute a misdemeanor, and are not forbidden by any statute; that it is a matter of great doubt whether so much of the act of 1795 as would expressly authorize the issuing of the letter or authority to Gen. THOMAS is not in force, and if it is not that President JOHNSON still had the same authority for issuing it as his predecessors had exercised for many years without objection in the Navy, Interior and Post Office Departments, it is impossible for me to hold him guilty of a high misdemeanor under that article. To do so would, in my opinion, be to disregard, rather than recognize, that impartial justice I am sworn to administer. What has been said in regard to the second article applies with equal force to the third and eighth articles; there being no proof of an unlawful attempt to control the disbursements of the moneys appropriated for the military service, as charged in the eighth article.

Articles four, five, six and seven, taken together, charge in substance that the President conspired with LORENZO THOMAS and other persons with intent by intimidation and threats, to prevent EDWIN M. STANTON from holding the office of Secretary of War, and by force to seize and possess the property of the United States in the Department of War; also, that he conspired to do the same things contrary to the Tenure of Office act, without any allegation of force or threats. The record contains no sufficient proof of the intimidation, threats, or force charged; and as the President had, in my opinion, the right to remove Mr. STANTON, his order for that purpose, as also that to Gen. THOMAS to take possession, both peacefully issued, have, in my judgment, none of the elements of a conspiracy about them.

The ninth article, known as the Emory article, is wholly unsupported by evidence.

The tenth article, relating to the speeches of the President, is substantially proven, but the speeches, although discreditable to the high office he holds, do not, in my opinion, afford just ground for impeachment.

So much of the eleventh article as relates to the speech of the President made Aug. 18, 1866, is disposed of by what has been said on the tenth article.

The only proof to sustain the allegation of unlawfully attempting to devise means to prevent EDWIN M. STANTON from resuming the office of Secretary of War, is to be found in a letter from the President to Gen. GRANT, dated February 10, 1868, written long after Mr. STANTON had been restored. This letter, referring to a controversy between the President and Gen. GRANT in regard to certain communications, oral and written, which had passed between them, shows that it was the President's intent, in case the Senate did not concur in STANTON's suspension, to compel him to resort to the courts to regain possession of the War Department, with a view of obtaining a judicial decision on the validity of the Tenure of Office act; but the intention was never carried out, and STANTON took possession by the voluntary surrender of the office by Gen. GRANT. Was this intent or purpose of the President to obtain a judicial decision in the only way then practicable a high misdemeanor?

It is unnecessary to inquire whether the President would have been justified in carrying his intention into effect. It was not done, and his entertaining an intention to do it constituted, in my opinion, no offence. There is, however, to my mind another conclusive answer to this charge in the eleventh article. The President, in my view, had authority to remove Mr. STANTON, and this being so, he could by removal at any time have lawfully kept him from again taking possession of the office.

There is no proof to sustain the other charges of this article. In coming to the conclusion that the President is not guilty of any of the high crimes and misdemeanors with which he stands charged, I have endeavored to be governed by the case made without reference to other acts of his not contained in the record, and without giving the least heed to the clamor of intemperate zealots who demand the conviction of ANDREW JOHNSON as a test of party faith, or seek to identify with and make responsible for his acts those who from convictions of duty feel compelled on the case made to vote for his acquittal. His speeches and the general course of his administration have been as distasteful to me as to any one, and I should consider it the great calamity of the age if the disloyal element, so often encouraged by his measures, should gain political ascendency. If the question was, is ANDREW JOHNSON a fit person for President? I should answer, no; but it is not a party question, nor upon ANDREW JOHNSON's deeds and acts, except so far as they are made to appear in the record, that I am to decide.

Painful as it is to disagree with so many political associates and friends whose conscientious convictions have led them to a different result, I must, nevertheless, in the discharge of the high responsibility under which I act, be governed by what my reason and judgment tell me is the truth and the justice and the law of this case. What law does this record show the President to have violated? Is it the Tenure of Office act? I believe in the constitutionality of that act, and stand ready to punish its violators; but neither the removal of that faithful and efficient officer, EDWIN M. STANTON, which I deeply regret, nor the *ad interim* designation of LORENZO THOMAS, were, as has been shown, forbidden by it. Is it the Reconstruction acts? Whatever the facts may be, this record does not contain a particle of evidence of their violation. Is it the Conspiracy act? No facts are shown to sustain such a charge, and the same may be said of the charge of a violation of the Appropriation act of March 2, 1867; and these are all the laws alleged to have been violated. It is, however, charged that ANDREW JOHNSON has violated the Constitution. The fact may be so, but where is the evidence of it to be found in this record? Others may, but I cannot find it. To convict and depose the Chief Magistrate of a great nation, when his guilt was not made palpable by the record, and for insufficient cause, would be fraught with far greater danger to the future of the country than can arise from leaving Mr. JOHNSON in office for the remaining months of his term, with powers curtailed and limited as they have been by recent legislation.

Once set the example of impeaching a President for what, when the excitement of the hour shall have subsided, will be regarded as insufficient causes, as several of those now alleged against the President were decided to be by the House of Representatives only a few months since, and no future President will be safe who happens to differ with a majority of the House and two-thirds of the Senate on any measure deemed by them important, particularly if of a political character. Blinded by partisan zeal, with such an example before them, they will not scruple to remove out of the way any obstacle to the accomplishment of their purposes, and what then becomes of the checks and balances of the Constitution, so carefully devised and so vital to its perpetuity. They are all gone. In view of the consequences likely to flow from this day's proceedings, should they result in conviction on what my judgment tells me are insufficient charges and proofs, I tremble for the future of my country. I cannot be an instrument to produce such a result; and at the hazard of the ties even of friendship and affection, till calmer times shall do justice to my motives, no alternative is left me but the inflexible discharge of duty.

THE PRESIDENT'S ACQUITTAL.

Views of Republican Journals.

From the Providence (R. I.) Journal, May 16.

The so-called "private" telegram of "ROBERT C. SCHENCK, Chairman," which was dispatched through the length and breadth of this State, was read at a public meeting called agreeably to its suggestion, in Bangor, Me., on the evening of the 13th, which, by the way, is reported to have been a failure. In the one hundred and fifty papers received at this office, most of them Republican, we have seen but one attempt to vindicate Mr. SCHENCK's very improper course of procedure.

From the Boston Advertiser, May 16.

It is unnecessary now to repeat opinions on the topics wherein Senator FESSENDEN differs from his associates, and it is too late for argument. We may regret the tendency of his mind to construe the law so rigidly as to appear to exclude the consideration of its intent and purpose. But with his view of the law and of his obligation, he could not do otherwise. We are bound to concede his right to judge for himself and to respect his exercise of the right. The reproach which he has welcomed will not outlive the interest in the event which occasions it. And if it should, no man would take from the public service greater dignity, integrity and character than Mr. FESSENDEN.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, May 15.

LYMAN TRUMBULL, of Illinois, enjoys a national reputation as a sound, conservative statesman, an able lawyer, and an upright citizen. He has filled several offices of high trust, and his record as an upright man is unimpeachable. Among other positions to which Mr. TRUMBULL has been called is that of Justice of the Supreme Court of his State. He sat upon the bench for six years, and his integrity of character, as well as his legal attainments, rendered him an ornament to the Judiciary.

From the Troy Whig, May 16.

Whatever people may think of the judgment of Senator HENDERSON, they cannot but commend the open, manly letter from him which we published yesterday morning. Convinced of his duty, as he seems to be, he rightly judges that he cannot dodge it with honor to himself or consistently with the oath he has taken. The latter is thoroughly courteous to the officious gentlemen to whom it is addressed, but it is at the same time a scathing rebuke of the "dragooning" process, which has been prosecuted until it has disgusted the friends of impeachment and its opponents alike.

From the Cincinnati Times, May 12.

Mr. TRUMBULL is a tower of strength. He is thus far without reproach. He led in nearly all the measures of Reconstruction—the Freedmen's Bureau, the Civil Rights bill and the military occupation of the South under the several acts of reorganization. With the authority of TRUMBULL, HENDERSON, FESSENDEN, SHERMAN and others, the Democracy will be doubly armed in the argument to the Conservatives, and we must say, that with these Senators against conviction, we prefer the acquittal of JOHNSON, if it is to be obtained only by the casting vote of Mr. WADE. We repeat what we have heretofore several times stated, that the result either way, will have no paramount effect either on business or upon politics.

From the Winona (Minn.) Republican, May 12.

The decision of the Senate of the United States will be a final one, and will be accepted as such by the people, without regard to their political belief. If JOHNSON, through the favor of that singular run of good luck which has hitherto shielded him, should escape what we believe to be his just doom, Congress will not for that reason lose one whit of its legitimate power.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

Treatment of Northern Men at the South.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, May 11, 1868.

The author of the communication which was published in the TIMES a few days ago, signed "A Georgia Editor," expresses accurately the sentiments of nineteen-twentieths of the white inhabitants of Georgia, and gives a very truthful picture of the condition and aspirations of the people.

I have been in Georgia almost all the time since the close of the war. I have mixed with all sorts and conditions of men in every direction in the State. I have had abundant opportunity to observe and judge of the disposition and feelings of the inhabitants; have seen them when they were hopeful and when they were despondent, elated and cast down, pleased and angry, and it is due to truth to say that I have never at any time, or in any place, or under any circumstances, seen the least disposition to insult, do violence to, or treat with disrespect, or even coldness, any Northern man who came here for business, pleasure or observation, who conducted himself with ordinary courtesy or propriety, or with reasonable regard for the sensibilities and situation of those among whom he happened to be thrown.

On the contrary I have met, both in town and country, very many Northern men who were either engaged in commercial business, and in that most disagreeable of all business, collecting old debts; some who were traveling through the country with a view to settling either in the towns or on plantations, and many going from place to place from motives of curiosity, and they will bear me out in saying that where they did not provoke ill-will and controversy by offensive remarks, arrogant assumption of superiority, or ungenerous and irritating allusions to the "way we (the North) whipped you (the South,") they were kindly and hospitably received, aided in attaining the object for which they came, and encouraged to come and settle, where they evinced any inclination to do so.

I have seen some whose manner, conversation and general bearing were in the highest degree offensive and irritating, grumbling at everything they saw and heard, depreciating and sneering at all that was Southern and contrary to their notions of propriety and comfort, and continually endeavoring to impress on Southern people how richly they deserved all their suffering and privation, and how thankful they ought to be that they were not all hanged. These men have been very severely snubbed and have not received much hospitality, it is true. In some cases hot-headed persons have angrily forbade them to continue their offensive remarks. But never in hotel, steamboat, railroad car or private house have I met a Northern man who conducted himself with propriety and courtesy, even though he alluded to the most tender subjects and freely expressed his own opinions, who received the least incivility, much less threat of personal violence.

The misfortune is that the many who came here, behaved themselves becomingly and received no ill usage or unkindness, have returned home and have not said or written anything on the subject of their travels in the "rebel States;" while the few whose ill-bred arrogance and aggressive language and demeanor have provoked censure and conflict, have in the same spirit which caused the bad feeling of which they complain, published elaborate details of their adventures, and set it down as a universal rule that "no Northern man can live at the South without danger of violence or insult."

I have known, also, subordinate Federal officers of the army, commanding little posts, who, when they reached their place of duty, put on all the airs of conquering heroes, and spared no pains to impress upon the inhabitants that henceforth they were to be entitled for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to the Lieutenant, Captain or Brevet Major "commanding United States forces." These little officers have gone out of their way to make all classes of the people feel that they were subjugated, and never missed an opportunity to display their "little, brief authority" to gall, annoy and inconvenience. They have been astonished, or rather they have expressed astonishment and spoke of it as a grievance, that they have not been visited or been shown any hospitality by the citizens of the place where they were stationed. It is perfectly true that from the day they assumed command to the day they were relieved, they have never received the visit of a citizen, and have never been invited to enter a private house. But was it not their own fault? I have known little bureau officials, and Assessors, Collectors, &c., who pursued a similar arrogant and offensive course, treated exactly in the same way, with cold politeness when official business demanded intercourse of any sort, and as perfect strangers at all other times. But again, I have known a number of military and civil officers who adopted a different policy, who did their full duty strictly, impartially and conscientiously, but who never made any parade of their authority, never did anything to provoke ill-will or wound the sensibilities of the people, who were always kind, affable and courteous in their behavior, and who seemed to prefer conciliation to blustering assertion of authority, who have been treated—they and their families—with hospitality and studied civility, and been made to feel that they were as much at home as if they were in their own native place. What I state is not from hearsay or third-hand experience. It is what I know and have seen.

I remember a couple of years ago, being for a time in a small town in Middle Georgia, and meeting there at the houses of a number of the first citizens a Northern clergyman and his wife and daughters, who had come to visit a relative. They were all Ultra-Radical—had miniature photographs of THAD. STEVENS, and esteemed Mr. BEN. BUTLER the *ne plus ultra* of military glory, and renown as a statesman. The ladies were remarkably *prononcé* in their political opinions. They were, nevertheless, kindly received and treated with marked hospitality, until the young ladies, at an entertainment given at the house of their relative, to which the citizens were invited and came, decorated some ornament in the centre of the table in which were some evergreens, by hanging by a cord from a branch a full-length portrait of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, and placing the United States flag conspicuously on the summit of the ornament with the Confederate flag reversed beneath it. Nobody present made any manifestation of annoyance or resentment at the time; all remarked it, however, and neither the clergyman nor his family received any further attention from the citizens, not even personal recognion. I mention this incident to show that Northern men and women are not slighted or insulted because they are northern, that on the contrary, when they are introduced and known to be respectable, they are hospitably received, and that when they are not so it is attributed to their own bad conduct. These ladies may have thought that to "hang JEFF. DAVIS from a sour apple tree" was an appropriate and well-merited punishment, and that the raising of the United States over the Confederate flag was but the operation of a fixed fact; but it was ill-bred, malicious and offensive to show their feelings in such a way to people who had done them kindness, and who, they knew, would feel shocked and insulted by the display.

I might cite hundreds of other incidents of like import, but perhaps of less marked character.

The Northern adventurers who came here in search of political offices, who are known as the "carpet-baggers," have not been favorably or kindly welcomed to what they call "their State." From the first, with an eye single to their attainment of the desired offices in the only way they could possibly hope to obtain them, namely, by negro votes, they have sought and courted the society of negroes, and those not the most reputable; have made themselves, like the unfortunate RICHARDSON, the volunteer advocate of every negro litigant, the promoter of strife between the races, and the blatant eulogist of the negro race, or like Mr. PRINCE, member of Congress elect, they have declared their self-imposed mission "to enlighten Georgia ignorance, and give the people the advantages of New-England habits and civilization." I do not suppose that BRYANT, RICHARDSON, PRINCE or CLIFT have ever been inside a gentleman's house by invitation since they came to Georgia, or that they have any association with what is called the better class of the community where they live. They will tell the North that for a Northern man to come South is a service of considerable risk and danger, entailing social ostracism, if not actual ill-treatment. But if you ask Gen. STEEDMAN, Gen. TILLSON, Gen. SIBLEY, Gen. BRANNAN, Col. SPRAGUE, and last and most prominent of all Gen. MEADE, it will be found that "the Yankee," if he is courteous and well-behaved, need never dread a coat of tar and feathers, or a ride on a rail, but may count with confidence on a kind reception and such limited hospitality as the limited means of the people will allow.

The professional letter writers who are sent to write up a particular political view to meet an emergency, and whose sensational imaginations render them well fitted for their peculiar service, can and do tell of their own hairbreadth escapes from all sorts of tortures and dangers, of the Union men hanged, drawn and quartered at every cross-road, and of the holocaust of negroes of all sexes, in every part of the country, under the immediate patronage and supervision of the judges, sheriffs, and constables. But beyond their own imaginations worked to radical order, they have never heard or seen of any danger or outrage to themselves or anybody else.

The stupid Kuklux myth never had any existence in Georgia, even as a boy's joke. Mr. ASHBURN's assassination is generally believed to be the not unnatural result of his unfortunate associations. The inhabitant of a negro brothel is more exposed to violence and danger than one who fixes his abode in some more reputable and peaceable locality among people whose "moral sense" is not as blunt as were the unhappy ASHBURN's fellow lodgers.

I can assure the readers of the TIMES with all the sincerity of earnest conviction, based on thorough knowledge of the temper of the people and of their feelings, that any Northern man who desires to settle in Georgia can do so as safely, and with as great a certainty of exemption from slight or insult to himself or his family, as he could in any State of New-England, if he will only show the same kind consideration for the feelings of others as he claims for his own.

The South is interested in the encouragement of a thrifty well conditioned immigration. Her waste places will never "blossom like the rose" until it comes, and therefore, it is in the interest of both North and South, in the interest of truth and justice, I have devoted this letter to an honest statement of the results of my own observation of the treatment of Northern men at the South. QUONDAM.

LOUISIANA.

A Calm in Politics—Legal Proceedings Against Mr. A. S. Mansfield—The Cuban Trade.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, May 9, 1868.

The politicians are resting from their agitation. The darkey is permitted to drive his plow or his dray, undisturbed by the explanations of the statesmen who furnish him with tickets and instruction. The contest between the Democrats and Republicans for the colored vote has been intense. The Democrat, regarding this vote an inevitable element of Southern politics, begins to reproach himself for not having sought it by the same means and appliances by which it was carried almost *in solido* the other way. Like WARREN HASTINGS, he stands aghast "at his own forbearance." Odd stories are afloat of lots of colored votes in first hands for sale at fifty cents; the dignity of one side, and, perhaps, the purity of the other forbidding any operations. It is to be apprehended that in future contests there will be a much more active competition. There is another reason for the calm: Gen. BUCHANAN, it is said, will withhold certificates of election from the representatives elect until the decision of the impeachment. It is more confidently stated that he will set aside the municipal elections on the ground that they were not held under nor provided for by the new Constitution. This will prolong the authority of the acting Mayor and Council some time longer, until, at least, the incoming Legislature can provide for holding the city elections under the new Constitution. As this will involve the amendment of the City Charter, there can be no reasonable prediction on the subject further than that the present Council will hold on for some months, and the Committees elect will be rolled back into the garret with other old political lumber.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST A. S. MANSFIELD.

This enterprising gentleman has come down to teach the South how to conduct business, but from some unaccountable accident he, like the great forerunner GEO. F. TRAIN, has run off the track and fallen into a moral and financial quagmire from which extrication seems quite difficult. The charge against Mr. MANSFIELD are, as Mr. MCCAUBER would say in a pecuniary sense, formidable. It will be known to those at all acquainted with the progressive men or enterprises of the day that Mr. A. S. MANSFIELD has been extensively interested in newspapers and National Banks, cotton exchange, steamships, cotton plantations, conventions and other commission houses. Naturally this has complicated him somewhat with bank and bill brokers, trustees, attaching creditors and all that department of commercial navigation, which, like sunken rocks, do not appear in a fair sea, but become uncomfortably obvious when "the stormy wind do blow, do blow." So after having rendered the South the incredible advantage of conducting the cotton trade, and organizing National Banks, Mr. MANSFIELD finds himself impleaded by one OAKES AMES of the Northern bailiwick, for this, to wit: An attachment had issued from the United States District Court in Chancery against the defendant, MANSFIELD, alleging contempt of Court in having refused to deliver to a receiver appointed by the Court certain notes to which the plaintiff considers himself entitled. The subject of the suit was the recovery of the the following named property: steamship *Calhoun*, one-half of the steamship *R. E. Lee*, one-third of the steamship *Magenta*, one-eighth of the steamer *Grey Eagle*, the steamship *Arizona*, nine shares of the Southern Dry Dock Company, nineteen hundred shares of the First National Bank, and the wharf boat at Vicksburg.

It would seem from the record that Mr. AMES had made advances of some $900,000 to MANSFIELD and that the property enumerated was pledged to secure the payment. The chancery suit is for the purpose of recovering the notes for $60,000 which were given to MANSFIELD by JOHN W. CANNON, and is in aid of the suit at law—the recovery of the notes it is alleged being necessary for Capt. CANNON to make title to Mr. AMES for the interest held by MANSFIELD in the steamboat *Robert E. Lee*. Mr. AMES sues Messrs. CANNON & BELL to compel the adjudication to him of the interest that MANSFIELD holds in certain steamboats in conjunction with them, in accordance with a contract between himself and MANSFIELD, dated Jan. 23, 1867. Capt. CANNON, it appears, gave the notes in question to MANSFIELD without notice of the contract. Capt. CANNON, we understand, alleges that he left the notes for $60,000 in a book in the possession of MANSFIELD, unstamped, without giving any authority to stamp. Yesterday, on the stand, MANSFIELD stated that he had been authorized to affix the stamps, and did so, and disposed of them as stated.

This would appear sufficient to occupy the spare moments of the most enterprising man, but certain New-Yorkers, other than Mr. OAKES AMES, have attacked the fair fame, and even menaced the personal freedom of Mr. MANSFIELD by a much more grave charge than that of having perverted a pledge given to a creditor. Mr. MANSFIELD has been arrested on a charge of having caused the steamship *Shooting Star* to be cast away and destroyed. Upon this charge he is in the hands of the United States Marshal. It is just to Mr. MANSFIELD to state that he insists by affidavit that this is an unjust prosecution, got up for the whole purpose of extorting money from him, and has summoned witnesses, by one of whom he expects to prove that a contract was entered into by a certain HALL and MCKEGE, by which the latter agreed, in consideration of $5,000, to swear falsely that this deponent employed him to cast away the steamship *Shooting Star*, contrary to the fact stated by him in his protest; and that the said MCKEGE stated repeatedly that the loss of the boat was accidental, and that the assertion that he had been procured by the owners to cast her away was false; and that this affiant expects to prove by M. KIMBALL that MCKEGE admitted and declared repeatedly that the loss of the steamship *Shooting Star* was accidental, and that he was not procured by the owners to cast her away; that he never received anything from the owners, either directly or indirectly, except his wages, and that if he had ever made oath to anything different from the protest made at the time the vessel was lost, he had done so without knowing to what he swore. And this affiant expects to prove by PETER BUTLER that M. M. HALL, who is instigating this prosecution, has tried to extort money from him by threatening to bring a similar prosecution as that now pending against this affiant, and that he expects to prove by J. M. COURTNEY that the same HALL came to New-Orleans in the year 1865 as agent of the underwriters, to make inquiries and report in relation to the loss of the steamship *Shooting Star*, offered to accept a bribe to make a favorable report, and said that he must have $12,000 or $15,000 for a favorable report, which proposition was indignantly refused by this affiant.

Some importance is given to this case by the fact that it represents the operations of a large class who have come South to make fortunes by speculation instead of by active industry.

THE CUBAN TRADE.

Your merchants have petitioned the State Department to protect them from the impositions of Spanish officials in the West India ports. This is a most important subject. Not only is the eastern manufacturer and ship owner interested in commercial justice and comity, but the western producer needs very much the West India market. Why does our Government tolerate the obvious and invidious discrimination against American commerce by the European Governments which control the islands and main land? We boast of the Monroe doctrine with Cuba, Brazil and Canada under foreign monarchies. But our statesmen, if we have any, seem wholly indifferent to the commerchial exchanges at our own door. Application has been made to Mr. SEWARD on the subject. Even from this forlorn province inquiries have been made in regard to this subject. The State Department does not seem to appreciate this vast question. An American policy for the American continent should be proclaimed. The great Northwest now requires a free market in the tropics. Is there no statesman capable of comprehending, or bold enough to enforce, an adequate demand on the inhospitable Governments which control the commerce of the South seas. But recently the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada has been repealed, and already movements are obvious, for renewing it. A treaty has been made with the Powers of Northern Europe recognizing the right of their subjects immigrating to America, to return without liability for political obligations. The nation shows vigilance enough with respect to our foreign relations in Europe, but here the Isthmian way and the Pacific trade, and the Continental commerce are all left for regulation by foreign Governments. Why do not your manufacturers and merchants demand that free or reciprocal trade shall be obtained by treaty, by purchase or by the same means which enabled Great Britain to carry Christianity and opium to Canton? W. M. B.

MEXICO.

The Past Policy of the Government—The Public Debt—American Enterprise—A Prospective War of Races—The Situation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Tuesday, April 28, 1868.

We venture to say that in no other country on earth and among no other people could a similar condition of public affairs exist, much less continue for a month, to that which now and for months past has prevailed in Mexico. Anywhere else the people would arise in the majesty of their might, with right and justice to sustain their cause, and promptly eject from their high places their misrulers, and replace them by those who could and would establish order, administer justice, and promote the general interest—if such could be found among their numbers.

We are supposed to be living under a Republican form of Government, with all the machinery of such an institution, based upon and established by the will and voice of the people—the governed; but so far from such being the case, we find that of the 8,000,000 inhabiting the land it is not pretended that more than 100,000 are entitled to a voice in the matter, and of those not more than one-half are permitted to express an opinion. Thus, it is seen that 50,000 are governing 8,000,000; even granting that the present authorities have been legally established; but even this is not true.

JUAREZ, making use of the "ample facilities" conferred upon him by the Congress for war purposes, when the French intervention took place, declared himself President; and after the collapse of the Empire exerted the power, thus arbitrarily assumed, to control, through the army and the personal interests of a few ambitious partisans, the unconstitutional elections ordered by his proclamation, known as the convocations. It is well known that the most improper influences and illegal proceedings, even arrests, and arbitrary interference with the ballots, were resorted to to obtain even this appearance of legal authority and a confirmation of his proceedings from the vote of the so-called people. It is undoubtedly true that most of the leading men of the country, though fully persuaded of the unconstitutionality and illegality of the whole affair acquiesced in it, and by so doing gave countenance and aid to its success, being thoroughly wearied out by the protracted and sanguinary struggle through which the country had just past, and animated by the hope that peace, order and prosperity might possibly follow upon the establishment of even an appearance of a regular and constitutional Government. Some few dared to raise their voices and to warn their countrymen against such arbitrary and unauthorized measures, but the power was in the hands of JUAREZ and his unprincipled adherents, and those few were promptly silenced by arrest and incarceration. A portion of the Press bitterly attacked the Convocators; but as they claimed to act constitutionally, and confined themselves to words solely, they were deemed harmless and were not interfered with—the forbearance being induced by the conviction of their importance and because it gave a coloring of freedom of discussion and action, and the belief that the result (fully known beforehand) would thereby be strengthened. Thus, and through such means, JUAREZ was reëlected President, the present Government and Congress established, and not through a free vote of the people.

For months Mexico was never in so quiet a state, and even the most despondent began to entertain a hope that all would be well—the universal feeling being that when Congress assembled a vigorous and liberal policy would be adopted, and a spur given to all the industrial interests. Congress met, and but a short time was needed to prove how futile were all such hopes. From the very beginning it became apparent that the prejudices and jealousies inherent in the race, would prove too strong to admit of any liberal policy. Soon, alas! too soon, all hopes were dissipated. The deceit practiced by the heads of Departments, and the procrastination of Congress, produced discontent and disappointment, and the hydra of revolution began to show itself in various quarters—slowly and carefully at first, as though feeling its way. Gradually becoming bolder by impunity, it began to throw off all disguise, until at last the state of the country has fallen back into its normal condition of anarchy and bloodshed. Commerce internal and external is now dead beyond redemption. Security to life and property there is none. The Courts are a farce; justice being administered by them so that the longest purse controls the decision. The prosecution of all public improvements has ceased. The mines are but partially worked. Agriculture has been almost entirely abandoned. Money is scarce; credit and confidence is lost; all foreign capital is being rapidly removed from the country—native capital buried beyond the reach of discovery; while starvation, murder and robbery stalk broadcast over the land.

This is no overdrawn picture, but is simply the natural result of the policy pursued by the present authorities, and so matters will continue to the end, unless a radical change is effected in the head of the Government—until national affairs are administered upon principles of right and justice, and the policy is abandoned of swindling the law-abiding, who willingly sacrifice their property in the hope of security and peace, to buy off and reward the disaffected and lawless.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Bogus operations even between individuals receive and merit the contempt and condemnation of all honest men. What should be said of such operations when deliberately conceived and acted upon as a financial measure by the heads of a Government, simply for the purpose of bamboozling the people, and deceiving them into a belief that the money extracted from their pockets was being used in an economical manner to liquidate the public debt? We give no answer to this question; but will tell you frankly and truthfully that no doubt now exists that all the fuss, bluster and display of figures made in regard to the liquidation of the public debt by the purchase of internal and foreign bonds by and with money set apart from the Treasury, whatever may be said of the morality of such a proceeding if true, is all the most infamous of humbugs. The whole affair was a "Peter Funk" arrangement, not one dollar has really been set apart or paid out of the public treasury for any such purpose, nor has one single bond been purchased as officially announced. The Government is sustaining itself, or trying to do so, by deceiving the people. They fully understand and know the secret motives and prejudices of the masses and are catering to them. They advertised that such sales and purchases would be made, caused "Peter Funk" auctions to take place, and announced in the official and other papers the result. What for? Was there a real purchase and sale? No, forty times, no! We repeat it was all a humbug; a premeditated scheme to deceive the people, and produce a certain effect upon the value of their bonds abroad. This is a fair sample of the Mexican Government, as administered at the present day, and their mode of doing business. What can be expected from such a government? What can be thought of the morality of such a people? Nothing, absolutely nothing!

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

The American enterprise, the "Mexico and United States Railroad," asked for by Mr. ANSON BANGS, also hangs fire still. To this they say, first, that is a charter, and not a concession; that it is making an innovation upon their long-established customs, and they do not wish to establish such a precedent; secondly, that they are willing to grant a "concession" for the purpose named, *after the Mexican style*, (which would be perfectly valueless to the material interests of the American people,) but not a charter. This point, however, after much argument and persuasion, has, we believe, been yielded; yet they still continue to find innumerable frivolous objections to various clauses in the bill, though each and all are almost *verbatim* those of the Union Pacific and others in the United States. Thus far all have been consecutively explained away—so far as we know satisfactorily, as none seem to have been permanently adhered to; and as it has been canvassed and discussed sectionally and alphabetically, it is hoped that an end has been nearly reached, though Heaven only knows what point may yet be raised. There seems now to be every prospect that the bill will pass, yet no positive assertion can be made to that effect, though the members promise well and fairly enough. If promises were all that was needed, we might safely say it was a certainty; but unfortunately we know that the real objections do not appear, and have not been permitted to appear on the surface, in fact have never been advanced. In the bill itself, there is in reality no foundation for the delays and objections urged against it, and as the members have not sufficient candor to express their real objection, we feel at liberty to surmise them to be—with a perfect conviction that we do not err—

1. An unconquerable dread of an immigration from the United States which they neither wish nor will do anything to encourage.

2. A deep-seated prejudice against all foreigners, especially the Americans, on the part of the Spanish and mixed races.

3. A knowledge of their inferiority and a fear of our influence and supremacy in the country.

4. It is too much of a national affair to subserve private interests *a la mode*.

5. It would increase the value of property and labor in the country, and therefore the non-productive and idle classes would not have so easy a time.

6. And the secret. The ruling classes realize that the effect of the road would eventually be to elevate and improve the present ignorant laboring class, and they fear that thereby they would be removed beyond their control, as that control is at present exercised—the *peon system*.

In this you have in a nutshell the entire groundwork of the Opposition—volumes could not make it clearer. They have kept these poor people in servile subjection, almost to the extent of their extinction, for 300 years, and they bear and oppose any influence likely to remove their power. We can tell you now there is rapidly growing up in this country an "irrepressible conflict" between the native, or Indian element and the Latin race. At present it does not extend toward the Anglo-Saxon on the part of the former, (the Indians,) and we are losing many a golden moment in hesitating and delaying in coming forward to assist them in their struggle for elevation. We have now an opportunity to come forward and control this movement, but if we delay much longer it will be lost. The Indian element will succeed, and, having once obtained the supremacy, it will cost much of bloodshed and treasure for us to regain the lost ground, if, indeed, we can ever do so without exterminating the race, as we have had to do with the red man of the North. Such a result would be lamentable and is not desirable, for the native of this country, though an Indian, is industrious and gregarious in his habits; he takes naturally to civilized pursuits, and is capable of the highest cultivation. Push forward, therefore, the American railroad system to the borders of Mexico as rapidly as possible, and the result will take care of itself.

THE SITUATION.

Does peace and order prevail in Mexico? The official paper and some others tell us that it does, and the ministers of the Government, from time to time, inform Congress of the receipt of dispatches announcing the defeat and dispersion of the revolutionists, or of amicable adjustments of difficulties. Are these statements true? We will answer by giving you the substance of Gen. BARANDA's speech in Congress a few days since. He said, in reply to one of those announcements by the Government: "We are informed, and the Government evidently desires us to believe it, that there are no revolutions in the country, and that the few unimportant disturbances which have manifested themselves are being suppressed. I wish I could believe it, but the facts do not warrant such a conclusion. What are the facts? In Sinaloa for many months war, absolute war, has prevailed, and although MARTINEZ may have met with a reverse, I little know the history of my country if this settles the dispute there. In Nuevo Leon we are almost daily informed that QUIROGA and other partisans are gaining ground, and threaten the overthrow of the National authority, and that we have an insufficient force in that quarter to oppose them. In Guadalajara the Governor informs us of deep-laid and wide-spread conspiracy. In Mictuocan Gen. HUERTA, a member of our own body, has pronounced, and at any moment we may expect to hear of his success in ousting the Government officials, as we all know he has the power. In the State of Mexico NEGRETE is in open rebellion, and openly and boldly defies the whole power of the Central Government. In Guerrero, the reported settlement of the difficulties between ALVAREZ and JIMENEZ seems to have resulted in an opportunity for the former, through treachery, to inflict a blow upon the latter, and to have embittered the feeling between the parties. In Tobasco there are disturbances, the extent of which we do not know; and in Yucatan they also still exist. From every quarter we hear of robberies, murders and kidnapping, and of the inability of the authorities to suppress them; and yet we are told that peace and order prevail, that there are no revolutions. There is nothing but revolution—revolution here, revolution there, revolution everywhere. *Siempre revolucion!*"

We send you some extracts from the city journals, showing what the feeling really is in regard to foreigners, and the condition of the country.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says that some of the leading New-York Democrats are in Washington with what they are giving out as the Democratic platform to be presented to their National Convention on the 4th of July. According to their story the planks are these: 1st, A declaration against human slavery. 2d, A declaration that the Confederate debt is void. 3d, The National debt to be paid exactly as prescribed by law. 4th, Qualified manhood suffrage, to be controlled by the States. For this basis they say they are sure a great party can be built up, that shall not only draw nearly all the Democratic strength to itself, but also secure a large Conservative Republican support. They also say that they are looking for the most available candidate to run on such a platform.

A Washington letter to the Louisville *Journal* says that when the Democratic National Convention meets July 4, a resolution will be offered by some of the Northern delegates, to the effect that the party pledges itself to resist the counting of any electoral votes, determined by the admission of negro States; that the attempt by the Radicals to secure power in that manner, by defrauding the people of their inherent liberties in the selection of a President, will be resisted, if necessary, with armed force, and that the legally elected President of the white race shall be inaugurated, if it requires even a million of bayonets to install him in the White House.

The New-York correspondent of the Boston *Post* says that while Mr. PENDLETON's fitness for the office of President is conceded by every Democrat in the country, his availability as a candidate is not; and that it is doubtful if he could carry any Western States except his own and Indiana, while he would certainly be weak in the Middle and Eastern States. The same writer says that HANCOCK would be strong in all, and so would be SEYMOUR; and that it is probable that either of these two gentlemen—both popular, able and patriotic—will be selected as standard-bearer for the Democracy.

The Concord (N. H.) *Statesman* says that the Republicans of New-Hampshire saved the State in March on the strength of a great national necessity; saved it by ignoring State topics, and burying them, for a season, beneath exterior concerns of vastly greater importance. But the time is coming when it will not be so. After the Presidential election is disposed of, State and municipal concerns will be subjected to more rigid scrutiny; retrenchment be more clamorously demanded, and needless or improvident expenditures more severely rebuked.

The Ohio Legislature has already been in session 160 days, and the appropriation for the pay and mileage of members is $115,000. The Columbus *Journal* thinks that this is something remarkable for a retrenchment Legislature, in view of the fact that the longest session of a Republican Legislature for ten years was 127 days. And this was in 1861, when the session was prolonged to provide for the exigencies of the war. Last year the appropriation of the Republican Legislature for pay and mileage was $60,000.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* said on Thursday night: "The great majority of impeachers seem utterly unable to comprehend that the members of the Court must render the verdict, each for himself, on his own judgment and conscience, and conviction is demanded and supplicated on party grounds and for party advantage, and looked at as a legitimate object of party pressure."

The Billings faction of the Republicans in Florida voted against the Constitution, on the ground that it is too liberal toward the rebels. The Conservatives, while unanimous in support of the Conservative candidates, were somewhat divided in regard to the Constitution. The majority of them, however, voted against it.

Gen. GORDON GRANGER, of the United States Army, Gen. T. KILBY SMITH, of Ohio, and F. G. NOYES have been in consultation with Ex-President PIERCE, Gen. M. T. DOHOHUE, and other prominent New-Hampshire Democrats, in reference to the nomination of Gen. HANCOCK for President.

The Committee of Arrangements for the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention in Chicago have decided to hire the Wabash-avenue Skating Rink for the use of the Convention. All the railroads, it is understood, have refused to make any reduction of fare to delegates.

The Baltimore *American*, by authority, denies the statement that Hon. JOHN A. J. CRESSWELL, of Maryland, is a candidate for the office of Secretary of the United States Senate. The use of his name was unauthorized, and without Mr. CRESWELL's knowledge.

A graphic newspaper correspondent in Ohio telegraphs that at the outset of an impeachers' meeting in Springfield, the Democrats tried to create a backwater movement, but the Republicans came down on them with full gates, and overwhelmed and signally defeated them.

The Philadelphia *Age* denies the statement that Mr. WELSH, one of its proprietors, and delegate to the New-York Convention, is in Washington, discussing the advisability of running CHASE and FESSENDEN on the Democratic ticket for President and Vice-President.

DAVID LOGAN and JOSEPH S. SMITH, the opposing candidates for Congress in Oregon, are making a joint canvass of the State. The election takes place in June, and the campaign is being conducted with much vigor on both sides.

Many ex-officers of the army, now citizens of Philadelphia, have united in an address to Gen. HECTOR TYNDALE, requesting him to allow the use of his name as a candidate for the Union Republican nomination for Mayor of that city.

The Directors of the Philadelphia Union League have called a special meeting for Thursday evening next, to adopt measures to secure good local nominations for the Fall election, and to take such action as may be desired on national affairs.

The Republican Press of Maryland are almost unanimous in their condemnation of the Convention held in Baltimore on the 6th of May, and at the same time approve of the action of the 6th of March Convention.

The Connecticut Democratic Convention to appoint delegates to the National Convention, and to nominate Presidential Electors, will be held at New-Haven, Wednesday, June 3.

Another change in the Rhode Island Republican delegation to Chicago is announced, Col. WM. H. REYNOLDS taking the place of Senator SPRAGUE.

Hon. JOHN F. FARNSWORTH has been renominated to Congress by the Republicans of the Second District of Illinois.

A bill to make the poll tax $1 has been introduced in the Connecticut Legislature.

The Konigsberger Malpractice Case—A Midwife and a Physician Held for Trial.

Coroner KEENAN concluded the inquest yesterday, at the Tenth Ward Police Station, in the case of EMMA KONIGSBERGER, the young girl whose death, at No. 77½ Norfolk-street, was the result of medical malpractice. The following additional testimony was taken:

Charles S. Riccard, M. D., of No. 84 Rivington-street, testified: I am a physician, and have known Mrs. Konigsberger and family about thirteen years; some years ago I adopted a daughter of theirs named Fanny, and have helped the family; about the end of October deceased came to me and said she felt pain in the back; I gave her a prescription—tincture of iron two drachms: dose, twenty drops three times a day; I have seen none of the family since then except my adopted daughter; on the 4th inst., Fanny said deceased was very sick, and wanted me to attend her; I went and asked her mother how long Emma had been sick; she said the illness commenced May 2, but she had been weak for some days before, adding that deceased was regular in her habits; deceased was weak, pulse irregular, and trembling in the hands and tongue, being quite debilitated; she lay in coma afterward, presenting all the true symptoms of typhoid fever; I reported the case to the Board of Health as a contagious disease, and afterward certified that disease as the direct cause of death; the remote cause I did not give, as I did not suspect the true cause.

John G. Weber, of No. 32 Stanton-street, testified: I am a physician and was acquainted with deceased; I first saw her about fourteen or sixteen days ago; Mrs. Weiss, of No. 75 Essex-street, sent for me and I went to her house, when she told that she had been treating a girl some five to ten days who had had a miscarriage; that the patient was ill and she wished me to see her; that is the first I heard of deceased's illness, and I went with Mrs. Weiss to No. 77½ Norfolk-street in the day time; I often assist Mrs. Weiss in cases of confinement and she indicates who is to pay me; I found deceased lying on the bed in the back room, and on her coming into the front room I noticed she could scarcely walk and complained of general debility and pain in the abdomen; I treated her for inflammation of the uterus, and have not seen her since my fourth visit; I heard of her death in the papers; the elder sister told me that her father had been kept in ignorance of the facts in the case; I think the symptoms might have been readily mistaken for typhoid, had not the real cause been known; I have known Mrs. Weiss for eighteen months, and have had business with her about once a fortnight, about one-third of the cases resulting from miscarriage; she said the cause of deceased's illness was a fall; I saw another girl in Mrs. Weiss' office upon whom an operation had been performed by Mrs. Weiss with a view to produce miscarriage; I was present at the time.

Mina Fisther, of No. 77½ Norfolk-street, being recalled, testified to seeing Mrs. Weiss and a man go into deceased's room.

The jury rendered the following as their verdict:

"That the said EMMA KONIGSBERGER came to her death from the effects of a miscarriage produced by Mme. WEISS, and we find Dr. JOHN G. WEBER accessory thereto."

The accused were accordingly held by the Coroner to await the action of the Grand Jury.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ACCIDENTS.—SAMUEL BRIAN, of No. 26 Essex-street, fell overboard at Pier No. 31 East River, but was promptly rescued....Mrs. MARY HENRY, a resident of Newark, N. J., fell while leaving a car at the corner of Church and Vesey streets, sustaining severe injuries.....ROBT. CANNON, while caulking the ship *Panther* at the Rutgers-slip sectional dock, on Saturday, was severely burned by a bucket of hot pitch being tipped over him. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital....WM. SUTHERLAND, of Jersey City, was severely injured by accidentally falling over the dashboard of a Third-avenue car in Park-row.

CORONER'S CASES.—An inquest will be held to-day at St. Luke's Hospital, by Coroner KEENAN, over the body of JOHN HANLON, who died from injuries received by a fall at a new building in West Fifty-fifth-street, on Saturday afternoon. Coroner KEENAN will hold another inquest at the New-York Hospital over the remains of JOHN DUGGAN, a brakeman in the employ of the Hudson River Railroad Company, who died from the effects of injuries received a few days ago by his being crushed between the cars at the Thirtieth-street Depot.

THE WEATHER.—During the week the mean temperature has been 53° 69′, the difference of range being about 21°. The prevailing winds were from the east. A severe storm set in on the 13th, the rain falling for over 10 hours. It also rained on the 15th, 16th and 17th, the total rain fall being 2.105 inches. The psychrometer indicates a remarkable quantity of moisture in the atmosphere during the whole week.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—Detective HORBELT, of the Fourth Ward, arrested JAMES DOYLAN and PATRICK MCCARTHY on a charge of assaulting an unknown man on Saturday night, in Chatham-street, with intent to rob him. Both young men were seen to take hold of the man, DOYLAN endeavoring to rob him while MCCARTHY held his arms. Alderman COMAN, acting as Magistrate at the Tombs, committed the accused for trial.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Sunday evening as JAMES PURCELL, of No. 302 East Eleventh-street, was passing through Twenty-fourth-street, near First-avenue, he was assaulted by JAMES FINGTHON, a baker, aged 20, of No. 329 East Twenty-second-street, who, by violence, robbed him of $3. Officer KEALHAN, of the Eighteenth Precinct, heard the alarm of the victim and arrested the accused. He was held for trial by Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Court.

ROBBED BY A WOMAN.—GEO. W. HART, of No. 136 Prospect-street, Brooklyn, met NELLIE WILLIAMS, aged 20, in the Fourth Ward, on Sunday night, and accompanied her home. While in her company he was robbed of all the ready cash in his possession. He caused the woman's arrest, and she was held for trial yesterday, by Alderman COMAN, at the Tombs.

CITY MISSION ROOMS.—New mission rooms were opened yesterday at No. 185 Spring-street and No. 116 Elizabeth-street. Hereafter, regular religious services will be performed here every Sunday evening, under the direction of the New-York City Mission.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE NEW CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.—The corner stone of the new Roman Catholic Cathedral, to be erected in Albany-avenue, will be laid on the first Sunday in June. Preparatory to this event arrangments are being made in the various Catholic Churches and by the numerous Irish civic societies to form a large and imposing procession on the day in question. A convention of delegates from the various Irish societies was held in Temperance Hall, corner of Fulton and Concord streets, yesterday, to make the necessary preparations for the important event. From what transpired one of the longest and most magnificent processions that have taken place since the inauguration of the Ridgewood Waterworks may be expected on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the Cathedral.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN RUNNING TO A FIRE.—About 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon an alarm of fire was given which was promptly responded to by the firemen. Truck No. 5 was hauled down the hill on Fulton-avenue near Portland, and run into a Gates and Greene-avenue car, injuring one of the horses, smashing the car and severely injuring two of the firemen named GEORGE APPLEGATE and JOHN LYNCH. APPLEGATE had his head dressed and was sent home. LYNCH was sent to the hospital where his wounds were carefully attended to.

DROWNED.—On Saturday afternoon FRANCIS BURKE, a boy seven years of age, fell from a canal-boat at the foot of Fulton-street, and was drowned. The body was recovered yesterday, and an inquest will be held to-day. The parents of deceased reside at No. 286 Hudson-avenue....PETER HOYT, a man thirty-five years of age, while attempting to get into a small boat at the foot of Hicks-street yesterday afternoon, lost his balance, fell into the river and was drowned. The body was not recovered.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

ADMIRALTY—COLLISION—LOOKOUT—LIGHTS.

The Propeller Hypodome, her Tackle, &c., vs. *Chester W. Chapin et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York. Mr. Justice GRIER delivered the opinion of the Court:

In cases of collision the testimony is often conflicting and irreconcilable—each party can make out a plausible case, supported by some evidence. In such cases we have frequently decided that where the District and Circuits concur in opinion on the facts, and there is the testimony supporting their decision, we will not reverse it on doubts raised by ingenuity of counsel. The District Court has better opportunity of examining such cases and forming a correct conclusion than any other. They may examine witnesses *ore tenus*, and although they may not have Trinity masters to assist them, yet in difficult cases, depending on nautical experience, the Judge may call to his aid experienced masters of vessels, (as is done in one district at least,) whose report will greatly assist the Court in coming to a correct conclusion. In the case before us we see no reason to doubt that the conclusions of both courts below, on the facts in the case, are correct. The collision occurred on the Hudson River, a little below Dunderberg Point. The schooner was proceeding down the river, on a voyage from Albany to Providence, on the westerly side of the channel, at the rate of about 1½ miles an hour. The propeller was on her way from New-York to Albany without a tow, and was going at the rate of 7 or 8 miles an hour. After passing Verplanck's Point, about 2 miles below the place of collision, the propeller ran along the easterly side of the river, on a course which, if it had continued, would have carried her to the eastward of the schooner; but, when she reached a point well on the schooner's port bow, her helm was put to starboard, and she made a rank sheer and ran directly toward the schooner. The crew of the schooner immediately shouted to have her keep off, but, although the shout was heard, she continued on, and she struck the schooner's port side, near the cuthead, penetrating ten feet or more into her decks, and causing her to sink before she could be towed into shallow water. We concur with the Court below, that the propeller had no competent lookout, as required by the frequent decisions of this Court. The evidence shows that the schooner might have been seen a half-mile off if there had been a competent lookout. When the propeller made the rudder sheer toward the western shore, the man at the wheel told the Captain "to stop the boat, there was something ahead; he did not stop her; her wheel was then put to port. I then pulled the bell," &c. The sheer was abrupt and totally unexpected. Previous to that there was no danger calling for any peculiar precautions. The schooner was in her proper place, and could not possibly anticipate such a sudden change of course. All they could do under the circumstances was to shout; they were heard, but no attention was paid to the warning. Producing a light at that time would have been equally unavailing. The defence relied on here was that the schooner was in fault in not exhibiting a light on the propeller's change of direction toward her. The collision took place before the passage of the act of the 20th of April, 1864. This article (article 5th) requires sailing ships "under way or being towed, to carry the same lights as steamships under way, with the exception of the white masthead lights, which they shall never carry." This exception is justified by experience, which showed that it caused many collisions, arising from mistaking it for a light on shore. The case of propeller *Monticello vs.* Mollison, (17 How. 152,) is an example. There the steamer was running in a course a mile wide of the schooner, but mistaking her masthead light for a lighthouse, she steered with such accuracy of aim as to sink the schooner. By the customs and rules of navigation, every vessel at anchor in a harbor or roadstead is bound to keep a light suspended on board. But previous to the passage of this act sailing vessels on the rivers and on the ocean were not bound by any law or custom to carry lights. In the case of the bark *Delaware vs.* the steamer *Osprey*, (2 Wells, c. c. l.,) it is said: "The rule of passing to the right, in porting the helm in the case of vessels meeting in the same line, is founded upon the supposition that each party can see the other. But when one is blind and the other knows it, he should not put himself within reach of injury by any mistake of the blind. The Court cannot establish any rule to bind vessels navigating the high seas after night to carry signal lights, but where one party does this and the other party does not, we can and will treat the dark boat as the wrong-doer." But the case cited belongs to vessels meeting in the same line, where one party can plainly see the other and yet keeps dark; but where the danger of collision is the consequence of a sudden and unexpected change of course, which produces a sudden peril and leaves no time to the sailing vessel to display a light before a collision, or do more than shout, when the steamboat, if it had a sufficient lookout, might easily have avoided the collision, it has no right to complain or demand that the damages should be divided, as when both are in fault. The exceptions to the Master's report are without just foundation, after the Circuit Court had reduced the damages to the amount of $513. The decree of the Circuit Court is affirmed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 16, 1868.

$25,000 U S. 6s, '81, C..	114	100 West. U.Tel	38¾
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62 ....b3	108⅝	100 Cum. Coal Pf.	35
		100 Mariposa Pr.	10
25,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	109	25 Pac. Mail	91½
		200 do s30	91½
3,000 U. S. 5-20s, C, '64	107	100 do	91½
		10 Adams Ex.	58¾
75,000 U. S. 6s., 5-20s '65	107¼	700 Wells-Fargo Ex	24¾
		100 do s60	23¾
20,000 U.S. 5-20s, C., '65, New	109¾	100 do	23
		100 do	23¾
2,000 U. S. 5s, '74, C	117⅜	20 Am. Ex. Co	57
10,000 Treas. N. 7 3-10, 2d series	107⅛	500 Mer. U. Ex	30
		10 do	29⅞
1,000 Brook. 6s Park L.	95	1100 N. Y. Cent.	128⅜
2,500 Ohio 6s. '70	100	200 Erie R.	69⅝
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s..x-c	68½	40 Hud. Riv. R	136
15,000 Tenn. 6s. new	66⅝	200 do	137¼
4,000 do.....2d call	66⅝	400 Bos. Hart. & Erie..	15
2,000 Virginia 6s. new	52	100 Reading R	90⅝
15,000 do.....2d call	52⅛	14 do	90
9,000 Missouri 6s	91	55 M. S. & N. I	87
10,000 N. Car. 6s.....x-c	66	330 do	87⅛
15,000 Harlem 1st M	100	200 do	87⅜
1,000 Chic. &N.W. 1st.	90½	50 do	87⅜
3,000 Chi. & N. W.Con. Bds	90	500 Chi. & N. W. Pf	77⅜
		100 do	77⅜
2,000 do	90⅛	100 Cl. & Tol	108
500 Cl. & Pitts,4th M	78	400 Clev. P. & Ash. R.	103
30 Merch'ts Ex. Bank	114	60 New-Jersey C R ...	120
10 Met. Bank	126	300 P., F. W. & C	107⅜
10 Nassau Bank	107	100 do s10	107⅜
97 Bank S. of N. Y ...	112	400 do	107⅜
9 Del. & Hud. Ca	157	100 Alt. & T. H. Pf	66
7 do... ..2d call	159	200 Ohio & Miss. R	29⅝
100 Quick. Min	30¼	800 do	30
100 do	30⅜	100 do s30	29⅞
400 do	30½	70 Chic, B. & Q. R	149⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$4,500 U. S. 6s. '81. C.	114	400 Quicksilver	29
50,500 U. S. 5-20s, C., '62	109	200 do	29⅛
		300 Wells-Far Ex	24⅜
25,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '64	107	100 U. S. Ex	57⅜
		100 do	57⅜
40,000 do .... '67 c	109⅜	200 Mer. U. Ex	29⅜
		30 N. Y. Cen	128⅜
10 000 do b3	109⅞	200 Erie R	69⅛
26,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C	103⅜	200 Chi. & N. W.Pf	77⅛
		100 Chic. & R.I. R	94⅛
50,000 Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 2d Series	107½	100 P., Ft. W. & C	107⅜
		100 do s30	107
5,000 Mo. S. 6s	91	100 Ohio & Miss. R	29⅝
2,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st..	94	1000 do	29⅜
100 Del. & Hud. C	158⅜	100 Chic. & Alt. R	128
100 West. U.Tel	38⅜	50 New-Jer. Cen. R ..	120
100 do	38⅞	100 H. & St. J. Pf	83
200 Adams Ex	58⅜		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

400 Wells-Fargo Ex ...	24	300 O. & Miss. R	29⅝
300 Adams Ex	57¾	800 Mich. S. & N. I	87
300 do	58	200 do b10	87⅛
100 do	57⅞	600 do	87⅛
200 do c	57⅞	200 do c	87⅛
200 Mer. U. Ex	29¼	300 Pitts. Ft. W. & C...	107⅜
300 Quicksilver	30	100 do b30	107⅜
100 Mariposa Prf	9⅞	300 do b10	107⅜
800 Pacific Mail	91⅝	800 do	107⅜
2800 N. Y. Cen. R	128⅝	1200 Clev. & Pitts	84⅝
100 Atlantic Mail	34	200 do b15	84⅜
300 Erie R	69	200 Clev. & Tol b10	105⅝
200 do	68⅞	400 Chi. R. I. & P	95
200 do b10	69	200 do c	94⅝
300 do b3	69	100 do b3	95
80 B. & B. Assoc'tion.	113⅜	200 Chi. & N. W ...b10	67⅝
50 do s60	113⅜	1200 do	67⅝
20 do	113⅞	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf	77⅛
100 Alt. & T. H	44	100 do	77⅜

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200 Wells-Fargo Ex ...	25	80 B. & B. Asso'tion.	113⅜
100 Adams Ex	59	200 Reading R	90⅝
300 do	58⅝	200 M. & St. P. Pf	76⅛
200 do	58¾	200 do	76⅜
70 U. S. Ex	58	100 P., F. W. & C	107⅜
200 Quicksilver	29⅝	100 do	107⅜
300 do	30	100 Ohio & Miss. R ...	30
100 do c	29⅞	300 M. S. & N. I	87
800 do	29⅞	500 do	86⅞
100 do s30	29⅞	100 do b10	87
200 Pacific Mail	91⅝	100 do c	86⅝
200 W. U. Tel b3	38⅝	100 do	86⅝
500 N. Y. Cen	128⅝	200 Clev. & Pitts	84⅝
100 Erie R	69⅛	200 Chi. & N. W. R	77⅞

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

50 Wells-Fargo Ex	23⅝	100 Hudson R	137⅛
200 do	23⅝	100 do s30	137⅛
100 do	23⅛	200 Reading R	90⅝
200 do	23⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.b10	76⅞
100 Adams Ex	58	100 Ohio & M. R	29⅞
100 U. S. Ex. Co	57½	100 M. S. & N. I. R	86⅞
200 Mer. U. Ex	29	200 do	86⅞
1200 Pacific Mail	91½	200 Cleve. & Pitts	84⅝
1100 do	91⅝	100 Clev. & Tol	105⅝
400 do	91½	400 Chic., R. I. & P	95
100 do b10	91¼	200 do	94⅞
300 do	91⅜	100 do b10	95
200 do s3	91½	100 C. & N. W. R ...b10	67⅝
300 West. U. Tel	38⅝	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf	77⅞
800 N. Y. Cen. R	128⅛	50 B. & B. Asso'tion.	113⅜
100 Erie R	69⅛		

MONDAY, May 18—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, May 16, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$1,968,900
Decrease in Specie	347,768
Increase in other Legal Tenders	71,258
Increase in Deposits	2,036,737
Decrease in Circulation	12,164

	May 18, 1867.	May 16, 1868.	May 9, 1868.
National Cap'l.	$73,457,700	$73,457,700	$73,457,700
Local Capital..	9,062,500	9,962,500	9,962,500
Total Capital.	$82,520,200	$83,470,200	$83,470,200
Loans	250,877,558	267,724,783	265,755,883
Gold and Gold Notes	15,567,252	20,939,142	21,286,910
Other L. Tend'r	63,828,501	57,613,195	57,541,837
Deposits	201,436,854	201,313,305	199,276,568
Circulation	33,632,301	34,193,249	34,205,409
In Sub-Tres'y..	128,697,996	101,378,870	101,315,191

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous Statement. The Banks owed:

	May 9.	May 16.	May 18, 1867.
On deposits	$199,276,568	$201,313,305	$201,436,854
Circulation	34,205,409	34,193,249	33,632,301
Total	$233,481,977	$235,506,554	$235,069,155
25 ℔ cent. would be..	$58,370,494	$58,876,388	$58,764,788
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	78,828,747	78,552,337	79,395.738
Excess	$20,458,253	$19,675,949	$20,630,960

There is nothing remarkable in the present Bank Averages. At the very close of the week the Banks no doubt held Gold and more Greenbacks than the averages here shown, and a considerable increase of the latter, (or their representatives, the new three ℔ cent. lawful Money Certificates,) on the next return. The Banks, it will be noticed, are now carrying about seventeen millions more Loans—chiefly in the Public Funds—than this time last year, on the same line of deposits and less than a million increase in capital. It seems needful, to meet the greatly increased taxes of the General, State and Municipal Governments, all of which they assume for their Stockholders, that they should thus add to their profits in order to maintain their present rates of Dividends. Some of the large Banks, even with this advantage, are not quite able to keep up the division made to their Stockholders in 1866-67. The Money market is now easy at 6 ℔ cent. on call and 6@7 ℔ cent. on prime Merchant paper, and the probability is that, before midsummer, this ease will be at least temporarily increased by the accumulation of Country Bank balances in New-York.

The Gold Market is now relieved of the suspense of Impeachment at Washington, and the movement of the Gold Room will return to the ordinary financial and commercial influences which govern the actual and speculative demand and sales. The Exports continue quite large, beginning a fortnight earlier than last season, but not so heavy last week as the corresponding week of May, 1867. The first-class pleasure and business travel to Europe is on the increase, especially to the Continent by the French and German steamers, and the aggregate of Gold and Exchange required to meet this demand, though not, perhaps, as heavy as last Summer, is turning out much larger than was expected. On the other hand, the demand for Gold to pay Customs Duties, which proves larger than last season, (since the first of April,) is likely to be pretty freely met by sales from the Treasury,—the bulk of the May Interest on the Public Debt having been disbursed without materially reducing the heavy Gold balances in the ownership of the Treasury. At the New-York Office, thus far in May, the difference between the Customs received and Interest paid out in Gold, is $7,894,000, and this will be materially lessened in the remaining fortnight.

The general Trade of the week past was partially interfered with by the political suspense in regard to the Impeachment of the President. The Dry Goods interests probably felt the dullness most. In general Foreign Merchandise, business continues brisk in nearly all the leading articles, Sugar being the most

prominent. The Cotton trade is now drawn down to very light receipts, while the stock in this market affords only a moderate prospect of further exports to Europe.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,773,251, against the total entries of $3,993,315 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,434,538, against $3,235,734 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $3,150,457, against $4,174,490 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,467,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 4,702 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 9,627.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1867, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially (to May 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

July	$23,030,260	February	$20,402,462
August	23,732,000	March	25,213,38
September	20,681,540	April	21,397,805
October	18,075,697	May 2	6,395,815
November	15,689,688	May 9	4,216,906
December	13,112,564	May 16	5,773,251
January	15,281,897		
Total since July 1			$212,003,323
Against same time 1867			241,165,717
Decrease since July 1			$29,158,394

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since July 1, 1867, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to May 1 by months and since semi-officially by weeks:

July	$14,068,861	January	$14,448,327
August	12,857,352	February	14,021,585
September	12,002,449	March	13,563,450
October	17,481,221	April	14,739,210
November	20,875,515	May 6	3,188,020
December	14,057,986	May 13	3,434,538
Total since July 1			$154,538,519
Against same time 1867			159,265,165
Decrease since July 1			$4,726,646
Gold, May 16, 1868			139¾ ⅌ cent.
Gold, May 18, 1867			136⅞ ⅌ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York are as follows since July 1, 1867:

July	$13,519,894	February	$1,203,829
August	1,714,598	March	3,694,912
September	2,201,959	April	695,179
October	1,182,031	May 2	1,929,728
November	1,733,261	May 9	3,686,394
December	6,854,54[illegible]	May 16	3,150,457
January	7,349,825		
Total since July 1			$57,[illegible]
Against same time 1867			32,[illegible]879
Increase since July 1			$25,051,[illegible]27

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since July 1, 1867, are as follows:

July	$2,679,712	January	$3,071,619
August	3,983,650	February	4,132,676
September	2,615,950	March	3,196,196
October	1,847,166	April	3,797,439
November	1,038,058	May 4	1,127,849
December	2,186,92[illegible]	May 14	1,170,271
Total since July 1			$30,837,348
Against same time 1867			35,087,448
Decrease since July 1			$4,250,100

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since July 1, 1867:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
July	$9,794,404	July	$11,340,370
August	12,963,740	August	621,066
September	11,967,825	September	2,716,9[illegible]
October	9,082,966	October	187,317
November	7,304,934	November	16,969,5[illegible]4
December	5,448,244	December	1,438,753
January	7,204,590	January	16,046,531
February	9,735,125	February	1,880,986
March	11,335,954	March	3,109,556
April	10,249,419	April	276,099
May 2	663,000	May 2	7,032,000
May 9	2,337,000	May 9	3,919,000
May 16	2,467,000	May 16	2,419,000
Total	$100,751,621	Total	$68,013,261
To date, 1867	110,817,216	To date, 1867	50,628,392

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		May 18, '67.
American Gold Coin	140@140¼@139¾	136⅞
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	109½@109	109
Consolidated 5-20s	109⅜@108¾	108
Seconds and Thirds, 7.30s	107⅝@107½	105⅞
U. S. 5 ⅌ cents, 10-40s	103⅜@103⅛	99⅞
New-York Central	127⅞@128⅝	
Erie	68⅞@70¼@68⅞@69⅞	62⅛
Rock Island	94⅜@95	88¾
Michigan Southern	84@86⅜	67⅝
Hudson River	136⅛@137⅝	101
Northwestern	66⅞@67⅝	34⅝
Fort Wayne and Chicago	107@105½@107⅜@107⅛	96
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	83⅝@84⅝	72⅛
Reading	90⅝@90⅞	103⅛
Northwestern Preferred	77@77⅝	59⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	31⅜@29⅝	28⅝
Pacific Mail	93@91⅝	128⅝
Western Union Telegraph	38⅝@38⅝	42⅝
St. Paul Preferred	75⅞@76⅝	53⅝
St. Paul Common	62⅛@63⅛	34⅝

The important vote of the Senate as a High Court of Impeachment on Saturday had less influence on the Gold Room than had been looked for. The sales of the morning ranged 139⅝@⅞@⅞@⅝ ⅌ cent. On the announcement of the result of Impeachment the sales fell to 139½, soon returned to 139⅝, and at 3 o'clock P. M. stood 139¾ ⅌ cent. The only difference from the business of Friday was a little more activity in speculation. The rates of interest paid to carry over Gold balances were 4@5 ⅌ cent. Money was also left with the great dealers in the Public Funds as cheap as 5 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum. The rate at call on other Stocks is 6 ⅌ cent. as the rule of the Street, and the supply of Money is generally quoted easy. The Bank averages of the week show a pretty steady movement. The Loans increase $1,968,900; the Deposits $2,036,737, and the Greenbacks $71,258; the Gold average $347,768 less than on the previous return. The Gold receipts into the Treasury, for the week, were for Customs $2,467,000, and from the San Francisco Office, $500,000. The Gold payments for Interest on the Public Debt, $2,410,000. The Office converted $5,040,850 of 7.30 ⅌ cents into 5-20s of 1867, and exchanged $13,605,000 of the new 3 ⅌ cent. Certificates of Deposit for Compound Interest Notes of May 15, now due. The export of Gold Coin and Gold and Silver Bullion by the day's steamers is $1,704,000, making for the whole week $3,150,457.

The Stock Exchange was but little affected, either way, by the Washington news. The market was generally firm through the forenoon, with some disposition to activity in the New-York and Western Railways, and a decided recovery in the Express Stocks. There was no afternoon meeting (Saturday) in the Government Room of the Stock Exchange, to test the effect of the news on the Public Funds, but on the Street and in the offices of the prominent dealers, the prices of the morning were fully supported, and there was an inquiry for foreign account, for the 5-20s of 1862. An impression prevailed that the Assistant Treasurer was buying 7.30 ⅌ cents at 107½ and interest, through one of the Brokers usually employed for the Government in the Gold Room. The demand for New-York Central was the most conspicuous among the New-York Roads, and for Michigan Southern among the Western Roads. There was also a liberal business in the Northwest Stocks and Fort Wayne.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	103½	103⅝	Missouri	90⅝	91
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	109	109	Northwest	67⅝	67⅝
U. S. Con. 5-20s	109⅝	109⅝	N. West Pref	77⅝	77⅝
N. Y. Central	128⅝	128⅝	Rock Island	94⅞	95
Erie	69⅝	69⅝	Fort Wayne	107⅛	107⅛
Hudson	135⅞	137⅝	W. U. Telegraph	38⅝	38⅝
Reading	90⅝	90⅝	M'chants' Union	28⅞	29
Mich. Southern	86⅞	86⅝	St. Paul Pref	76⅛	76⅝
Ohio and Miss	29⅝	29⅝	St. Paul Com	63⅛	63⅝
Pittsburgh	84⅛	84⅝	Pacific Mail	91⅝	91⅝
Toledo	105⅛	105⅝	American Gold	139⅝	139⅞
Tenn 6s, new	66⅞	66⅝	Bills on London	110⅛	110⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent., 1868	142	5-20 reg., 1865, new is	109⅛
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1868	142	5-20 coup. '65 n. is	109⅛
6 ⅌ cent. reg. '81	113⅝	5-20 reg., 1867	109⅛
6 ⅌ cent. sm'l c'pn 1881	113⅝	5-20 coup. 1867	109⅛
500 & 1,000, 1881	114	5 ⅌ cent. reg., 1874	113⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	108⅝	5 ⅌ cent. coup., 1874	116⅛
5-20 cou., small	109	10-40 reg	103⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	109	10-40 coup., small	103⅛
5-20 reg., 1864	106⅝	10-40 500 & 1,000	103⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	107	7 3-10 2d series	107⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	107⅛	7 3-10 3d series	107⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg Bounty Loan	109	Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	100
N. Y. coup. B'y Loan	109	Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	100
N. Y. 7s, Canal, 1870	102	Illinois war loan	100
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1872	101½	Indiana 6 ⅌ c. War L'n	96
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1873	101½	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1873	94
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1874	102	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1878	94
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1875	102½	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1883	94
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1877	102½	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex. c.	68¼
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1878	102	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c. n. bds	66¾
N. Y. Canal 5s, 1874	96½	Virginia 6s, ex-c.	52½
Ohio 6 ⅌ c. 1870	99½	Virginia 6s, new bds	52
Ohio 6 ⅌ cent. 1881	102	Georgia 6s	76
Illinois C. bonds 1860	100	Georgia 7s, new bonds	90½
Illinois reg. 1860	100	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	66½
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1860	100	N. C. 6s, new bonds	65
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1862	100	Missouri 6s	90¾
Illinois c. 6s, '79 aft. 1865	100	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. is	89
Illinois c. 6s '79 aft. 1870	100	Connecticut 6s	100½

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Bank of N. America	109
Merchants'	120	Hanover	115
Mechanics'	128	Irving	107
Union	117	Metropolitan	135
America	143	East River	100
Phenix	105	Nassau	107
Butchers' & Drovers'	132	Shoe and Leather	116
National	110	Corn Exchange	129
Merchants' Exch'ge	114	St. Nicholas	107
Leather Manuf's	114½	Commonwealth	112½
Seventh Ward	110	Importers' & Trad's	128
State of New-York	112	Park	150
Commerce	122	Manuf's & Merchants	103
Mec. B. Assoc'n	112	Central National	107
Ocean	105	First National	204½
American Exchange	118	Fourth National	106
Pacific	170	Ninth National	110
Chatham	147	Tenth National	103½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93	Tol. & W. 2d Mort	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	104	Tol. & W. Equip. b'ds	71
Erie 1st M., Ex.	102	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	76
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1870	100	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	7[illegible]
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	95	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	88
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	96	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	93
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., '69-70	101¾	Chi. & R. I. Pac. 7s	94½
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	104	Morris & Essex 1st M.	97½
Harlem 1st M.	99	Morris & Essex 2d M.	87½
Mich. C. 8 ⅌ c. '69-'72	108	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	102½
M. C. new 1st M. 8s, '82	111	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.	113	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	90
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	92	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv.	90
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	97	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	78
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	91½	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	100
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	94½	Chi. & Alton Inc.	90
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	79	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	94½
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	83½
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	90½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	94
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv.	90	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	88½
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. 1st M.	90½	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	100
Lack. & West'n. bds.	97	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95
Tol & W. 1st M ex'd	92		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $3,928,780 48; payments, $13,329,852 94; balance, $101,378,870 31. The receipts include for Customs, $283,000; gold notes, $131,000.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at public auction, this day, (Monday) May 18, 1868, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Comptroller of the Currency of the United States Treasury Department, $615,000 United States Government registered bonds, embracing 5-20s, 10-40s and 6s of 1862, 1864, 1865, and 1881. These bonds are to be sold for the redemption of the circulating notes of various National Banks failed and now in the hands of receivers. For particulars see advertisement in another column.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ The investment demand for CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS continues undiminished. They are now being taken as rapidly as the progress of the work entitles the Company to issue them, and have a prominent position among safe, standard and profitable securities. They bear six per cent. gold interest, and explicitly provide for repayment IN COIN, and are offering at par and back interest from Jan. 1 in currency. Particulars can be learned on application to the General Agents,

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and dealers in Government Securities.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Broome-st., n. s., No. 494, 20x75	$12,000
Broome-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Ludlow-st., 21.1x80	9,500
Charles-st., n. s., 102.1 ft. e. of Bleecker-st. 20x95.2	18,000
Eldridge-st., w.s., 100 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 25x100	21,425
Grand Boulevard and 10th-av., bet. 107th and 108th-sts., (9 lots)	32,700
Hester-st., n. s., (lot No. 921 Banker's Map) 21x100	7,650
Hester-st., n. s., (lot No. 1,150 Delancey Farm Map) 21.10x100	10,000
Ludlow-st., e.s., (lot No. 1,253 Delancey Farm Map) 25x86	22,000
Stanton and Essex sts., n. e. cor., 25x65.11	22,250
Walker-st., n. s., Nos. 12 and 14, 50x100	85,000
Washington and Cedar sts., s.e. cor., 19x56x16.2x55.8	14,600
2d-st., n. s., 149.6 ft. w. of Av. C. 24.9x106	16,000
5th-st., s. s., 246 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20.8x92.4	13,000
7th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x99.10	18,000
12th-st., s. s., 395.6 ft. w. of Av. B, 50x103.3	24,000
16th-st., s. s., 195.6 ft. e. of Av. A, 25x103.3	14,000
17th-st., n. s., 309 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x92	14,000
17th-st., n. s., [illegible] ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x92	20,000
19th-st., s. s., 365 ft. w. of 6th-av., 23x92	14,000
21st-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of 4th-av., 27.6x98.9	32,500
21st-st., s. s., 588.5 f. w. 5th-av., 16.6x92	29,000
23d-st., s. s. (lot No. 456 map of Moore's property), 25x98.8	45,000
26th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 6th-av., 21.10x98.9	25,000
32d-st., s. s. 188 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18x98.9	9,000
33d-st., n. s., 204.8 ft. w. of 8th-av., 22.8x98.9	26,750
34th-st., s. s., 101.3 ft. e. of 2d-av., 21.3x98.9	14,000
42d-st., n. s., 155 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.5	6,250
45th-st., n. s., 210 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x100.5	11,500
46th-st., n. s., 151.9 ft. w. of Broadway, 18x100.5	15,000
48th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.5	16,000
50th-st., n. s., 206 ft. e. of 2d-av., 19x100.5	16,250
50th-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 6th-av., 50x69x50x77.6	8,500
54th-st., n. s., 129.4 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 16.10x100.5	20,000
54th-st., n. s., 179.10 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 16.10x100.5	20,000
54th-st., s. s., 122 ft. w. of 6th-av., 111.6x100.5	128,000
54th-st., s. s., 345 ft. e. of 6th-av., 50x100.5	26,000
56th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.5	1,550
57th-st., n. s., 295 ft. e. of 9th-av., 40x100.5	11,600
59th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 50x100	3,000
61st-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th-av., 40x100.5	9,500
61st-st., n. s., 215 ft. w. of 9th-av., 40x100.5	5,250
66th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x100.5	8,520
78th-st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of 3d-av., 30x102.2	5,000
83d-st., s. s., 125.8 ft. e. of 3d-av., 19x102.2	5,475
83d-st., n. s., (lots Nos. 192 and 193 Clinton's Harlem Commons' map), 51x102.2	9,000
104th-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x188.8	5,500
106th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th-av., 75x201.10	24,000
107th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., 100x201.10	10,640
107th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th-av., 100x100.11	5,427
107th-st., n. s., 525 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.11	3,275
108th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., 75x100.11	8,945
108th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th-av., 100x100.11	5,440
108th-st., s. s., 525 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.11	1,500
109th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x100.11	2,200
109th-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.11	1,100
109th-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.11	1,050
112th-st., s. s., 609.3 ft. w. of 3d-av., 17.10x100.11	10,250
124th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100.11	12,000
126th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x99.11	1,850
128th-st., n. s., 478.9 ft. e. of 6th-av., 18.8x98.11	11,000
133d-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th-av., 175x99.11	11,900
Av. A and 13th-st., s. w. cor., 25x62.3	15,400
Av. D and 8th-st., s. e. cor., 25x75	23,100
1st-av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of 47th-st., house and lot	20,500
2d-av. and 56th-st., n. w. corner, 100x100.4	31,000
6th-av., w. s., 25.3 ft. n. of 11th-st., 18x69, (b and s)	4,000
7th-av. and 57th-st., s. e. corner, 25x100	13,500
8th-av. and 90th-st., n. w. corner, 50.4x100	20,500
8th-av., w. s., 50.4 ft. n. of 90th-st., 50.4x100	15,500
10th-av., e. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 108th-st., 50.4x96.11	2,420

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, No. 504, first floor, basement and loft, 6 years, per year	$7,500
10th-st., No. 390 East, 3 years, per year	1,300
32d-st., No. 153, East, 3 years, per year	1,200
3d-av., No. 552, 5 years, per year	2,200
5th-av., No. 95, front room on second floor, &c., 3 years, per year	1,200

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bond-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Wyckoff-st., 12.6x75	1,500
Bridge-st., e. s., 20 ft. n. of Johnson-st., 20x80	1,100
Broadway, n. s., 43.6 ft. e. of Leonard-st., 25x81.2x29.0¾x96	3,527
Dean-st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100	6,000
Dean-st., n. s., 158.4 e. of Smith-st., 20.10x100	6,600
Dean-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of Powers-st., 25x100	4,500
Elliott-place, e. s., 402.10 ft. s. of Dekalb-av., 25x100	5,000
Hewes-st., n. s., 122.8 ft. w. of Harrison-av., 44.8x100	1,700
Hickory-st., s. s., 380 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 20x100	2,500
High-st., No. 83	5,750
Hooper-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Lee-av., 89.8x100	4,800
Hooper-st. and Lee-av., s. w. cor., 188x7.11x193.1x51.11	5,275
Keap-st., s. s., 125 ft. n.e. of Marcy-av., 103.7x108.5	875
Lawrence-st., e. s., 200 ft. s. of Vernon-av., 643.2x400.9x545.2x200.9x300x100x200x100; Vernon-av. and Franklin-st., s. e. cor., 845x659.2x551.5x303.3x300	39,375
Liberty-st., 25 ft. s. of D-st., 25x100	1,800
Middle-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 5th-av., 33.4x100.2	1,100
Milton-st., s. s., 395 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 23.6x100	10,000
Milton-st., s. s., 418.6 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 22.6x100	10,000
Monroe-st., s.s., 389.2 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 17.2x100	5,500
Monroe-st., s. s., 303.4 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 17.2x100	5,500
Quincy-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 18.9x100	6,000
River-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Harrison-av., 50x100	900
Smith-st. w. s., 20 ft. s. of Devoe-st., [illegible]x60	5,000
Stanton and Tillary sts., s. e. cor., 25.3x95	5,000
St. Mark's-place, s. s., 250 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 50x157.7	4,100
Taylor-st., s. e. s., 300 ft. s. w. of Wythe-av., 100x106	8,200
Taylor-st., s. e. s., 406 ft. s. w. of Wythe-av., 25x102.11x25.1¾x104.3	3,550
Taylor-st., s. e. s., 75 ft. s. w. of Lee-av., 20x104.2	10,500
Union-st., n. s., 278 ft. w. of Smith-st., 15.8¾x100	5,000
Verandah-place, s. s., 66.9 ft. of Henry-st., 21.4x65	4,000
Warren and Bond sts., n. e. cor., 80x92.6	3,900
Warren-st., s. s., 145 ft. e. of Bond-st., 20x100	2,900
Warren-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of Underhill-av., 28.8x110.8	3,500
William-st., n. s., 123.4 ft. e. of Van Brunt-st., 16.8x100	2,950
Wilson-st., s. e. s., 195.11 ft. n. of Kent-av., 50x100	2,050
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 436 ft. w. of Carlton-av., 63x131	2,100
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 499 ft. w. of Carlton-av., 42x131	1,400
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 436 ft. w. of Carlton-av., 42x131	3,400
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 478 ft. w. of Carlton-av., 63x131	5,150
North 9th-st., n. s., 100 ft. s. e. of 5th-st., 37.2x100	1,200
39th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.2	350
41st-st. and 6th-av., n. e. cor., 100x100.2	800
Bedford-av., s. s., 310 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 20x100	8,000
Clermont-av., e. s., 115.8 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 10x130x66x200x68	18,000
DeKalb-av., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Vanderbilt-av., 77.8x25.6x25.6x92.11½x81.9x100	9,000
DeKalb-av. and Houston-st., s. e. cor., 25x105x75.0¾x197x100x300	15,500
Division and Kent avs., s. w. cor., 19.11x32x23x112.2	25,000
Fulton-av., s. s., 150.6 ft. e. of Washington-av., 91.4x0.5x54.7x69.5x50	8,700
Grand-av., e. s., 120.9 ft. n. of Gates-av., 18.4x101.6x24.8; Grand-av., e. s., 175.1 ft. n. of Gates-av., 54x101.6	15,000
Lafayette-av., s. s., 125 ft. from Franklin-av., 16.8x100	5,900
Lafayette-av., n. s., 316.3 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 19.3x100	6,300
Lafayette and Tompkins avs., 20x100	2,550
Myrtle-av., s. s., 20 ft. w. of Vanderbilt-av., 83.3x81.8x22.5x20.5x81.1x100	20,000
Nostrand-av. and Baltic-st., n. e. cor., 63.1½x—, irregular	6,000
Park-av., s. s., 475 ft. e. of Throop-av., 25x100	800
Putnam-av., s. s., 216.8 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 41.8x200	5,000
Ridgewood-av., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Sigel-av., 25x100	200
Washington-av., w. s., 250 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 60x100	4,500
Yates and Dekalb avs., n. e. cor., 150x100x50x25x100x25	7,000
4th-av., e. s., 60 ft. s. of Wyckoff-st., 20x82.2	6,000
4th-av., n. w. s., 75 ft. s. w. of 19th-st., 25x60	800
6th-av. and 40th-st., s. e. cor., 100x200	1,520
Lots Nos. 35, 36, 37, 38, Ewen's map (9th Ward)	400

Leases Recorded.

Bridge-st., cor. Sands-st., house, &c., 5 years, per year	800

New Lots.

Lot No. 366. Delaplain Map	200

NEW JERSEY—HUDSON COUNTY.

Jersey City.

Coles-st., w. s., 12.6 ft. n. of Pavonia-av., 12.6x50	4,000
Grove-st., w. s., 120 ft. n. of Pavonia-av., 20x50	2,600
Wayne-st., s. s., 93.3 ft. e. of Varrick-st., 18.9x100	10,600
Newark-av., lot No. 7, 25x57.6x26.6x65	16,850
Railroad-av., lot No. 8, 25x47.6x26.6x51; Railroad-av., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Gilbert-st., 25x61.3x25x56	3,300

Hoboken.

Lots Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24, block No. 104, Coster's Est.	1,800

Hudson City.

Palisade-av., e. s., lot No. 50, Map Van Vorst Heights	$1,500
Terrace-av. and Newark-st., n. w. cor., 147x271x147x268	3,500
Plot D 4 and portion of D 1	6,000
Lot No. 20, block C, Map D, Van Riper's Prop., 39x115	9,000

Bergen.

Fairmount-av., s. s., lot No. 50, plot No. 14, 25x167	$700
Fairmount-av., s. s., lot No. 51, plot No. 14, 25x167; Fairmount-av., s. s., lot No. 52, plot No. 15, 25x167	1,400
Palisade av., e. s., near railroad bridge, E. Rice's prem	11,000
Hudson-av., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Frosts, 25x100	1,650
Washington-av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of Lafayette, 50x100	12,500

Bayonne

Plank-road, adjoining lot No. 15, e. s., Zabriskie's map, 30x169	2,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday May 16, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	64	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	1,000	Malt, bushels	45,300
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	....	Pork, bbls.	....
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs.	37
Wheat, bushels	14,390	Lard, pkgs	....
Corn, bushels	29,430	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	....
Rye, bushels	8,850	Whisky, bbls.	....
Oats, bushels	....	Petroleum, bbls.	2,032

ASHES—Continue in fair request at $8 50 for Pots, and $11@$11 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock, 475 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, but steady, including Java at 23c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17½c.; Rio, 9c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; Jamaica, 15c.@15½c.; Domingo, 14½c.@15½c., all in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been in active demand at a further advance of ⅛c. ⅌ lb.,—the market closing strong and buoyant. Speculators were the principal buyers to-day. The sales add up 3,230 bales, including 423 bales to spinners, 1,847 bales to speculators and 940 bales to shippers. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA, in their circular for the current week, sum up as follows the movements in this market during the six business days ending with yesterday: "Our market for the week has been quiet at irregular prices. Opening on Saturday at a decline of ⅜c. ⅌ lb. from the closing prices of last week, it further fell off, until on Tuesday the decline for the week reached 1½c. ⅌ lb.—then under the more favorable Liverpool advices the market became more active, and closes very firm at an advance of 2c. ⅌ lb. from the lowest quotations of the week. The decline was partly caused by the unfavorable Liverpool advices, but the action of one heavy operator, whose cotton was put on the depressed market to be sold at best price, was the principal cause of the heavy decline of Tuesday. There is a fair amount of Cotton offering, but holders are firm and exporters find it difficult to buy within their limits. The sales for the week have been 19,223 bales, including 3,828 bales to spinners, 7,696 to speculators and 7,696 to exporters, of which 117 bales were in transit. The receipts at the ports continue to show a heavy decline, and show that the arrivals from this time to the close of the season will be largely under the receipts for the same time last year. The exports from this port have been: To Liverpool, 8,126 bales; to Havre, 820 bales; to Antwerp, 5 bales. Total exports, 9,051 bales."

Closing Prices of Cotton to-day:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	29	29¼	29½@29¾
Good Ordinary	30	30¼	30½@30¾
Low Middling	31	31¼	31½@31¾
Middling	32	32¼	32½@32¾
Good Middling	33	33¼	33½@33¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	4,702
Receipts last week	4,047
Receipts preceding week	4,130
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	334,279
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	560,801
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	773,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	1,522
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	199,250
Exports since Sept. 1	352,947
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	75,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,095,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,703,500
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,331,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,540,000
Exports same time 1866-7	1,261,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	195,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	355,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in light demand to-day at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,300 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 30@$9 25; very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $9 50@$9 90; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $9 90@$10 65, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 80@$10 35 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 30@$9 35
Extra State	9 50@10 65
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 30@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 80@10 35
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 40@14 00
Extra Genesee	10 65@14 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 25@15 75

Southern Flour continues dull and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 400 bbls. at $10@$11 10 for poor to fair, and $11 10@$15 50 for fair to very superior extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour has been in less demand at drooping prices; sales have been reported of 450 sacks at $11 60@$13 50 for extras, ⅌ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in moderate request at $8 25@$10 for interior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 325 bbls. Corn Meal is in lively demand to-day at $5 80@$5 90 for Jersey; $5 50@$5 90 for Western; $5 50 for City, $6 or Brooklyn, and $6 35@$6 40 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 1,070 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand and depressed in price, to-day. Sales have been reported since our last of 65,000 bushels, including White Canada at $2 90; White Michigan at $3 20; No. 1 Spring on private terms; No. 2 Spring at $2 32@$2 33; No. 3 Spring at $2 25@$2 28; Amber Pennsylvania at $2 78; and White California at $3 10 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in limited request at drooping prices. Sales have been reported of 55,000 bushels, at $1 14@$1 16½ for New Mixed Western, instore and afloat; $1 15½@$1 17, chiefly at $1 16, for Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered; $1 19@$1 22 for New Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; $1 20@$1 23 for prime White Western and Southern, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been quiet at about former prices. Barley has been in good demand and rather firmer. Sales have been reported of 18,000 bushels Canada West at $2 20 ⅌ bushel. Of Barley Malt, sales were reported to the extent of 9,500 bushels State, chiefly at $2 20 ⅌ bushel. Oats have been dull and heavy; sales have been reported of 18,000 bushels at 87c.@87½c., delivered, ⅌ bushel. The Albany *Argus*, of this morning, gives the following list of grain boats as having passed Fultonville during the twenty-four hours ending 10 A. M., May 15, 1868: H. D. Dennison, Syracuse, mixed; Monitor, Buffalo, corn; Geo. B. Ford, Buffalo, corn; Helen Hosley, Buffalo, wheat; J. J. Glass, Buffalo, corn; Jas. L. Breed, Buffalo, corn; W. H. Crannell, Buffalo, corn; Camden, Buffalo, corn; A. D. Hoyt, Buffalo, corn; Wm. Baker, Oswego, rye and peas; City of Rochester, flour; Meteor, Buffalo, corn; E. A. Holt, Lockport, corn; Thos. J. Brow, Buffalo, oats, &c.; John H. Coats, Buffalo, corn; B. F. Carpenter, Buffalo, corn; Addison, Patrick, Oswego, flour; C. V. Houghton, Oswego, wheat; Galt, Buffalo, corn; Frank Bruce, Buffalo, corn; H. Shattuck, Oswego, wheat; W. W. Arnold, Buffalo, corn.

HAY—North River Bale has been in request and steady at 80c.@85c. for shipping, and $1 20@$1 60 for poor to very choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw is in demand at 80c.@$1 05 for short and long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet and heavy, including American at 10c.@45c. for new; older growths, 5c.@20c., and foreign at 20c.@40c. ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; good to prime, 20c.@30c.; choice to fancy, 35c.@40c. Eastern, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; prime to choice, 25c.@35c. Wisconsin, common to fancy, 20c.@45c. Michigans, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; good to prime, 25c.@35c. Yearlings of all grades, 10c.@20c.; old Olds, 5c.@10c. Foreign—Canadians, 10c.@40c.; Bavarians, 25c.@35c.; Belgians, 20c.@25c., ⅌ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been, 54,927 Hides, and 185 bales do.; sales, 29,800 hides, and 100 bales do., the latter including 5,600 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22@26 lbs., 20½c.@21c., gold, usual selection; 400 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 22½ lbs., private terms; 500 Dry Rio Grande, 20 lbs., private terms; 2,200 Dry Rio Grande, Kips, to arrive, 12½ lbs., 22½c., gold, usual selection; 700 Dry Montevideo, Kips, 10 lbs., private terms; 1,500 Dry Orinoco, 23½ lbs., private terms; 600 Dry California, 24 lbs., private terms; 1,500 Dry Porto Cabello, 21 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry Central American, 22 lbs., private terms; 600 Dry Tampico, 23 lbs., private terms; 800 Dry Caraccas, 26@28 lbs., private terms; 300 Dry Savanilla, 25 lbs., private terms; 400 Dry West India, 22 lbs., private terms; 8,200 Dry Texas, 20@26 lbs., 20c.@21c., currency; 8,000 Dry Texas, Kips, 12 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Damaged Orinoco, at auction, 20c., currency; 1,200 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 50 lbs., private terms; 1,800 City Slaughter, 68@70 lbs., 12c., currency; 100 bales Calcutta Buffalo, to arrive, private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 170,700 (same time last year 148,300—year before, 361,600,) and 250 bales, as follows: 142,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Corrientes; 19,000 Dry Rio Grande, 3,000 Dry California, 2,000 Dry Savanilla and Bogota, 3,000 Dry Mexican and Texas, 1,700 Singapore Buffalo, 330 Bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER.—The week's business in this line, Messrs. DAY & CO. notice thus: "Hemlock Sole shows no change. With a fair demand, sales have about equaled receipts, which foot up about 44,000 Sides. The scarcity of light weights of all kinds and good and poor damaged continues. The stock generally is poorly assorted, there being but little here of the at present desirable descriptions. Prices are unchanged. Prime Leather brings outside figures. Oak Sole remains as last quoted. Rough shows a slight falling off in demand. The stock is small and prices are firm."

MOLASSES—Has been in good request, including Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; Cuba at 40c.@60c.; New-Orleans, 90c.@95c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been less active and irregular, including Spirits Turpentine at 58c.@61c. ⅌ gallon; Crude at $5@$5 25; Resin at $3@$10 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 12@$4 12; Pitch at $3 37@$3 50 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet to-day, including Crude Whale at 78c.@80c.; Bleached Whale at 85c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 18; Lard Oil at $1 25@$1 60; Red Oil at 75c.@$1 10; Linseed Oil at $1 15@$1 18; Olive, $2 40@$2 50 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in rather more demand at 13c.@14c. for Crude in bulk; 18c.@19c. for do. in bbls.; 28c.@31c. for Refined, in bond, and 33⅛c.@34⅛c. for Refined, free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand at firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,500 bbls., in lots, at $28 62@$28 87, closing at $28 75, regular, for New Western; $27 50@$27 75 for old Mess; $24 50@$25 for Prime Mess; $23 50@$24 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand and steady. Sales equal to 225 pkgs. at 16½c.@18¼c., chiefly at 17¾c., for Hams; 20c.@22c. for bagged do.; and 13¼c.@14c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is dull to-day at 14¾c.@15c. for Cumberland Cut; 16c.@16¼c. for Short Rib; 16½c.@16¾c. for Long Clear, and 17¾c.@17¼c. for Short Clear, ⅌ lb. Lard has been in less demand at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 tcs. and bbls., at 17¾c.@18¾c. for poor to prime; small lots of very choice at 18¾c.@19c. Beef is in request at $15@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for interior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 240 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive, including Prime Mess at $35@$39 and India Mess at $40@$43 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams rule dull at $35@$36 50 ⅌ bbl.; sales 120 bbls. Butter and Cheese continue quiet. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh pails, State and Jersey, ⅌ lb.	45	@50
Pennsylvania, ⅌ lb., fresh pails	45	@50
State, firkins, ⅌ lb.		none.
State, half-firkin, tubs, ⅌ lb.	39	@42
Welsh, tubs, ⅌ lb.	37	@40
Western Reserve, tubs, ⅌ lb.	35	@38
Illinois and Wisconsin, tubs, ⅌ lb.	30	@36

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb.	16	@17
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ⅌ lb.	15	@16
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb.	15	@16
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	10	@14½
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	7	@10½

SKINS—Deer have been held above the views of buyers, and have been inactive this week; sales, 12,000 lbs. Para, 5,000 lbs. Central American and 5,000 lbs. Western, on private terms. We quote: Honduras at 42½c.; San Juan, 40c.; Bolivar, 30c.; Sisal, 43c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.; Chagres, 42½c.@45c.; Puerto Cabello, 35c.; Para, 40c.@44c. gold ⅌ lb. A fair inquiry prevails for heavy Goat, but sales are prevented by the scarcity of stock; while light are neglected. The only transaction of importance is a sale of 20,000@25,000 Cape, to arrive *via* Europe, on private terms. Quotations are in a great measure nominal. Tampico, 47½c.@50c.; Matamoros, 42½c.@45c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.; Buenos Ayres, 28c.@32c.; Payta, 27c.@30c. gold ⅌ lb.; Curacoa, 35c.@40c. currency; Cape, 42½c.@47½c. currency; Madras, 40c.@45c. each.

SUGARS—Have been in good request at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,850 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11½c.@14½c. ⅌ lb.; 1,300 boxes Havana, part at 12c.@13½c., and an invoice of Manilla at 12c., ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars have been in lively demand at from 14½c.@17c., ⅌ lb. Messrs. STUART now quote their varieties thus: Best Crushed and Granulated 17c., Ground 16⅞c., White A, 16c., and Yellow C., 15¾c., cash, ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 48,000 lbs. Tallow at 12c.@12½c.; chiefly at 12½c.; 35,000 lbs. Stearine at 18½c.@19c.; 22,500 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@11½c. ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 30,000 bushels Grain, by steamer, at 5½d.@5¾d. ⅌ bushel. For other ports, engagements were unimportant. Market quiet, but steady.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress and lady's maid; can cut and fit for ladies and children; understands hair dressing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A few families' washing; also a few gentlemen's washing; can do them up in first-class style; all kinds of French fluting done; also a smart, tidy girl to go out by the day; terms reasonable. Call at No. 314 East 24th-st., near 2d-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A VERY NEAT COLORED girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse; she is intelligent, light-colored, very efficient, and has two years' reference from her last situation; City or country. Apply at No. 4 Sands-st., (basement,) Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations either together or separate, one as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork; the other to do washing and chamberwork. Best City references given. Call for two days at No. 145 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and laundress; understands French fluting; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or fine laundress; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 131 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCHWOman, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking full charge of a baby from its birth; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman, with the best City reference, as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress, or fine washing; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable middle-aged Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress, or nurse for an infant; is competent; has the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; will be found competent as to her capability; City reference. Call for two days at No. 120 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CAPAble girl to do cooking or general housework; is a respectful and economical servant; a good washer and ironer, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; City or country.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., 25th-st., situations for a large number recommended, excellent cooks, laundresses, ladies' maids, nurses, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers, young girls of all nations, City or country.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WELCH WOMAN, A situation as infant's nurse; can take charge night and day; is a good seamstress; is willing to go to the country; the best of reference from her last place. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOman, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and a good baker; will do general housework in City or country; good reference. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GOOD GIRL in either City or country, as chambermaid and waitress, or the housework of a small family; references from her last place. Address No. 118 East 8th-st., St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as chambermaid, to do fine washing; can adapt herself to any kind of work round the house. Can be seen at her present employer's, where she has lived for several years, No. 52 Union-square, corner of 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation; understands all kinds of meats, game, pastries, &c.; will do the coarse washing; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 1,288 Broadway, near 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GENERAL houseworker; is a good plain cook, good washer and ironer; good reference. Apply at No. 392 3d-av., near 30th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, families' and gentlemen's washing; would go out by the day; best of reference. Can be seen at No. 244 West 30th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing or to wait on an invalid; City or country; good City reference given. Apply at No. 103 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 61 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable Protestant young woman as experienced nurse; good seamstress; best City reference; country or City. At No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS THIRD CHAMbermaid and to assist with fine washing; is willing to go to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 327 16th-st., near Livingston-place.

WANTED—A SITAATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches; none need apply but a first-class family; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 53 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY PERSON, A SITUAtion to cook, wash and iron, in City or country; a good home is in preference to high wages. Call at No. 337 34th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as cook, washer and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 128 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT COMPETENT GIRL, A situation as first-class chambermaid. Call at No. 50 West 11th-st., the residence of her present employer.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 8 Eldridge-st., between Canal and Division sts., basement.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S WASHING and ironing done at No. 209 West 26th-st.; good City reference if required. Call or address Mrs. GARDNER.

SERVANTS.

The New-York Employment Agency, No. 1,288 Broadway, near 34th-st., is the largest and the best for obtaining first-class male or female servants for the City or country.

TO EMPLOYERS OF FIRST-CLASS female help in city and country, private families, hotels, first-class boarding-houses, watering places and Summer resorts, please notice they can be supplied with smart, competent girls of all nations, Protestant and others, in the different stations of household work. Employers can be supplied without delay at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Agency, No. 107 4th-av., first floor, up stairs.

MRS. WHITFIELD, NO. 404 6TH-AV., NEAR 25th-st., supplies French and German cooks, an English laundress, a seamstress that can operate, a Protestant infant's nurse, superior meat and pastry cooks, waitresses and houseworkers.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 330 AND 332 4TH-av., corner 25th-st., will be found a large number of first-class servants, both Protestant and Catholic, viz.: Cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, and girls of all work.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; soups, meats, game, larding, pastry, ices, jellies; two years' references. Call or address No. 380 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands side dishes, bread, and all kinds of desserts; City reference. Call for two days at No. 119 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands baking bread and biscuits, and all the branches; best City and country reference. Call at No. 159 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; has the best City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av. No objection to the country.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE A SITUAtion; the man is a first-class coachman and gardener, the wife a splendid laundress, and they will be found faithful, honest and industrious; highest references. Address, where you can be suited, S. W., Box No. 206 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND wife, the man as coachman and groom, gardener, &c.; the wife as cook, washer and ironer, or laundress; both will be found experienced and reliable help; very desirable and highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; City or country.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AND HIS wife, situations; one as first-class gardener, and the other as first-class cook, if her services are required; good references. Address, for two weeks, E. J. TRYON, No. 87 Chambers-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION to take charge of a horse and cart and do plain gardening; is a good driver and will be found trustworthy and obliging; reference given. Address M. C., Box No. 193 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman just now disengaged; is a careful driver; has unexceptionable references. Can be seen or addressed at his last employer's, No. 25 West 43d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single, sober man; thoroughly understands his business, and will be found willing and obliging; has the best City references from his last employer. Address J. S., Box No. 220 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY a first-class man, (single,) who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of testimonials from former employers; the country preferred. Address M. W., Box No. 194 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single, sober man, thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; has the best City references from his last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as coachman and gardener, the wife as cook: both understand their business, and can furnish the best of references. Call or address WM. McCONNELL, No. 259 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A TIDY MIDDLE-AGED WOman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in the City, or a few miles in the country; an excellent baker; makes good pastry; wages $12. Call or address No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man who understands his business; and can also work in a garden; is willing and obliging; City and Country references. Address C., Box No. 200, Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; is a Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; is a good, careful driver; has the best City reference; no objection to the country. Address R., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman by a single Englishman; understands his business; is civil and obliging; City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 200 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who is not afraid of work, and who is recommended as a superior driver. Address W. C., Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; is willing and obliging; the best City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 1,309 Broadway, near 36th-st., in the harness store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and groom; has good City reference; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at Henderson's office, No. 73 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a Protestant young man; has good City reference; no objection to go in the country. Address a note for HENRY, Box No. 205 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a very competent young man, sober, industrious and respectful. Apply to D. C., No. 281 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GARDENER; practical in every branch. To be seen at No. 16[illegible] Suffolk-st. JOHN MILSCHKA.

A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER WANTS employment by the day in private families. Address No. 525½ 6th-av., fancy store, for three days.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—RESPECTABLE, SMART GIRLS, OF all nations, with good references, for first-class situations, in City and country, in each and every station of housework. Girls please notice they can be supplied with good situations and highest wages, without delay, at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Agency, No. 107 4th-av., near 12th-st., first floor, up stairs.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted immediately at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants, also for girls lately landed.

WANTED—A BOY IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE; must write well and have good reference; wages moderate. Address in own handwriting, Post Office Box No. 1,357, for three days.

WANTED—AN OLD-FASHIONED, CAPABLE servant, (Protestant,) to do the kitchen work of a family of four adults. Apply at No. 214 Thompson-st.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Add's A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 14th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ROBERT D. HAMLEN, of Bennington, in the County of Bennington, and State of Vermont, carrying on business in the City, County and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Lowe, Hamlen & Co., in New-York City, and also a member of the firm of Swift & Robinson, in Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 9th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MAY 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HOWARD HUGGINS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 6th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MYRON SPEAR, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MAY 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LOUIS SILBER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 2d day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MAY 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 5th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SILAS SEYMOUR, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MAY 18, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES JOHNSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles Johnson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of May, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1868.
my4-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 10th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EZEKIAL K. FINCH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MAY 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM H. WING, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MAY 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 5th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FREDERICK S. HASBROUCK, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 30th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
my17-law3w8u*

NO. 1,047.—IN BANKRUPTCY.—NORTHern District of New-York.—This is to give notice that on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY KOONS, of Buffalo, in the County of Erie and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at room No. 5 Erie County Savings Bank Building, Buffalo, New-York, before Joseph L. Fairchild, Register, on the 9th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
LEVI H. WILLIAMS, Deputy Marshal and Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SOLOMON MELA, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Solomon Mela, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau,) Rooms 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New York, on the 9th day of May, 1868.
my11-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE DEWITT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Theodore DeWitt, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of June, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 9th day of May, 1868.
my11-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID W. CANFIELD and HALSTED P. FOWLER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by David W. Canfield and Halsted P. Fowler, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of June, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 9th day of May, 1868.
my11-law3wM GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
F. C. BOWMAN, Attorney, No. 7 Beekman-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS McSPEDON, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas McSpedon, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 9th day of May, 1868.
my10-la3wwSu* JAMES DAVIS, Assignee, No. 30 Pine-st., Room No. 14.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SEAMAN FIELD, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Seamen Field, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the district Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of May, A. D. 1868.
my11-law3wM JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN P. SON, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of John P. Son, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
Dated at New-York City, May 8, 1868.
my11-law3wM FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANDREW W. FISH, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Andrew W. Fish, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 8th day of May, A. D. 1868.
my11-law3wM* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW D. MELICK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Andrew D. Melick, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 1st day of May, A. D. 1868.
my11-law3wM* JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WALTER S. SPARKS, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Walter S. Sparks, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
Dated at the City of New-York, the 16th day of May, A. D. 1868.
my18-law3wM* JOHN TODD, Assignee, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD McGILL, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Edward McGill, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
Dated at the City of New-York the 18th day of May, A. D. 1868.
my18-law3wM* JOHN TODD, Assignee, No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL G. WILKIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Samuel G. Wilkin, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, in the State of New-York, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the time of filing his petition herein in the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, and who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the said District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 16th day of May, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my18-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHAN W. EASTON, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Nathan W. Easton, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York City, May 8, 1868.
my11-law3wM FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Northern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 512.—In the matter of SEABURY S. GOULD, bankrupt.—By order of the said Court notice is hereby given according to law to all creditors of the said bankrupt to appear on the 2d day of June, 1868, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, before the said Court, at the United States Court-rooms in Buffalo, in said district, and show cause why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated Buffalo, April 23, 1868.
M. P. FILLMORE, Clerk.
A. P. ROSE, Attorney. my4-law3wM

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES K. JACKSON, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James K. Jackson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 18th day of April, A. D. 1868.
my4-law3wM* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,091.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES J. RICHARDS and JAMES A. FLEURY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles J. Richards and James A. Fleury, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 9th day of May, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 9th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES F. NOURSE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 3d day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MAY 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 14th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES P. DINSMORE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MAY 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 12th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM ULLNER, of the City and County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be held at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MAY 16, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 13th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate JAMES GORDON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 3d day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MAY 16, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 13th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MARK HOYT, of the City New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MAY 16, 1868.

NO. 940.—IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIAS L. ALLEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Elias L. Allen, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, on his own petition, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of June, A. D., 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated at the City of New-York, on the 15th day of May, A. D., 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
S. C. MOUNT, Attorney for petitioner, No. 117 Nassau-st., New-York City. my18-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL SCHUSTER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court—Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 13th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his Office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
Dated New-York, 16th day of May, A. D. 1868.
my18-law3wM* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS EMILE LAHEUS, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Louis Emile Laheus, of Pelham, in the County of Westchester, in said district, who was, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated at the City of New-York the 14th day of May, A. D. 1868.
m18-law3wM* JOHN TODD, Assignee, No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 371.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUSTUS SEARL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Augustus Searl, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 9th day of May, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my18-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES E. CRASTO, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Moses E. Crasto, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 17th day of April, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my4-law3wM* 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JASON S. LEONARD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 2d day of May, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jason S. Leonard, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my4-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN CALDWELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Caldwell, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 29th day of April, A. D. 1868.
ma4-law3wM* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM M. KIRK, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William M. Kirk, of the City, County and State of New-York, in said district, and who was, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.
Dated New-York City April 27, 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my4-law3wM No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE A. DE LOYNES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George A. De Loynes, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of May, A. D., 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my11-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,057.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ANDREW KUNZLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.:—At the City of New-York, the 6th day of May, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Andrew Kunzler, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my11-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,290.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. RUSSELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaac T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William H. Russell, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 14th day of May, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my18-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMAN BAETJER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Herman Baetjer, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated at the City of New-York the 18th day of May, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my18-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL L. GRIFFITH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Daniel L. Griffith, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 14th day of May, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee.
my18-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM WILSON, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William Wilson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 5th day of March, A. D., 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated at the City of New-York, the 14th day of May, A. D., 1868.
JOHN TODD, Assignee,
my18-law3wM* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 18, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE WHITE COCKADE. Characters by Messrs. Charles Fisher, J. H. Stoddart, B. T. Ringgold, J. B. Polk, J. C. Williamson, W. J. Leonard, B. Durand, Mrs. Jennings, Miss Kate Ranoe, Miss Annie Ward, Miss Mary Barrett, and others.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LOST. Characters by Messrs. John Dyott, G. C. Boniface, Charles Hale, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. G. G. Boniface, Miss Lillie Eldridge and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
FAUST—ENGLISH OPERA. By the Richings Opera Company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Emilie Rigl, Miss M. Blake, Miss Lillie Whiting and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
CONNIE SOOGAH. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
PARIS AND HELEN and TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
OLIVER TWIST and AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID. Leading characters by Mr. W. H. Whalley.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st. near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS, HUMORS, DANCES, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
HUMORISTS AND VOCALISTS.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
HANDEL'S ORATORIO OF THE MESSIAH. Artists; Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Mrs. Jenny Kempton, Mr. Geo. Simpson, Mr. J. B. Thomas and a Grand chorus.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
PIANO CONCERT. By the Blind Negro Tom.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION of PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF CELEBRATED PAINTINGS.

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No. 845 Broadway.
THE GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING OF THE "NEW REPUBLIC." By Ferd. Pauwels.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

IMPEACHMENT.

The Senate on Saturday assembled at the usual hour and proceeded to the consideration of the Impeachment charges. The galleries were crowded with spectators, and policemen were stationed in the aisles to secure order. After the reading of the journal an order was adopted directing that the vote be taken on the eleventh article first. It was then ordered that the Senate proceed immediately to vote on the articles as agreed upon. The Chief Justice rose and admonished the spectators in accordance with the order adopted previously, warning them that absolute silence was required on their part during the proceedings. The eleventh article was then read and the roll called, Senators rising in their places and announcing their vote. The vote stood for conviction 35, for acquittal 19. Before the result was announced Mr. Williams moved to adjourn to Tuesday, the 26th inst. The Chief Justice decided the motion to be out of order, inasmuch as the roll was being called and nothing could take precedence. The result of the vote was then announced, the Chief Justice declaring the President acquitted on the eleventh article. The motion to adjourn to the 26th was renewed, and the Chief Justice decided that a motion to adjourn to a specified date was out of order while the Senate was acting under its previous order to vote on the articles of impeachment. An appeal from this decision was taken, and the Chief Justice overruled; yeas 24, nays 30, thus making the motion to adjourn over in order. Several amendments were offered and rejected, and the motion finally prevailed; yeas 32, nays 21. The Senate, sitting as a Court for the trial of Impeachment, was declared adjourned for ten days, and the hall was speedily cleared of spectators, who departed in the most orderly manner.

CONGRESS.

On Saturday when the Senate had adjourned as a Court, the President *pro tem.* resumed the chair vacated by the Chief Justice, and the concurrent resolution of the House, providing for an adjournment of Congress to Monday the 25th inst., was taken up. It gave rise to a lengthy debate, during which an allusion to the vote on the impeachment question gave Mr. Henderson an opportunity to explain his position. Mr. Sumner argued in favor of an adjournment on the ground that Congress ought not to hold communication, as it must if legislative business was proceeded with, with the President until impeachment was decided. After further debate the resolution was rejected to, yeas 22, nays 29, and the Senate adjourned.

The members of the House, immediately after assembling, proceeded to the Senate Chamber, in pursuance of an invitation to attend the impeachment trial. On returning, Mr. Eldridge presented as a question of privilege a resolution directing the appointment of a select committee to investigate the motives which led members of the House to address a letter to Senator Henderson, attempting to influence his vote on the articles of impeachment. The Speaker was of opinion that the resolution did not present a question of privilege, but submitted the question to the House, which sustained his decision by a vote of yeas 28, nays 82. Mr. Bingham, from the Impeachment Managers, submitted a preamble and resolution reciting that they had received information which rendered it probable that corrupt means had been employed to influence votes on the impeachment question in the Senate, and asking that the Managers be allowed to investigate the matter. The resolution was received and Mr. Bingham proceeded to argue in favor of its adoption, and after considerable opposition by the Democratic members the resolution was adopted, yeas, 88; nays, 13. The House then adjourned to Monday.

GENERAL.

Overland advices from Mazatlan of the 9th inst. confirm the reported defeat of 3,000 revolutionists at Presidio by 1,500 national troops, under Guerrera. Three hundred rebels were killed and wounded and 600 captured. Ten staff officers were shot. Col. Crespo of the State troops was killed. The Generals escaped. The revolution is a failure.

The New-England delegation, about one hundred in number, arrived at Niagara Falls Saturday, *en route* for Chicago. Delegates from every New-England State, except Rhode Island, were present. A meeting was organized and the various political questions discussed. Opinions were divided on the financial question, though a majority evidently favored a continuation of the Congressional policy on the question.

Brazilian advices report the retirement of Señor Albuquerque from the Department of Foreign Affairs, and the appointment of Señor Souza as his successor. Humaita had been shelled and was still menaced by the Allied armies.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, Saturday, unanimously adopted the report of the Special Committee of that body in favor of Government aid for the construction of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

It is stated that Gen. Buchanan will make no further announcement of election returns of Louisiana until Congress acts upon the Constitution. It is also stated that the proposed contest of the seat of Mann, Democratic Congressman elect from the Second District, is abandoned as hopeless of success.

Gen. Meade has agreed to pardon the young men from Green County who were tried by a military commission at Selma, and sent off under a guard to the Dry Tortugas.

The Conservatives of Kansas City, Mo., met Saturday night and passed resolutions approving of the action of the Senate in regard to impeachment. A meeting of the Democrats was held at Portland, Me., on the same evening, whereat speeches and resolutions, denouncing the attempts to influence judgment in impeachment, were listened to.

It is understood at present that the Georgia Legislature will be composed of three parties—Democratic, Radical and Conservative Independent.

Hon. R. P. Spaulding, representative in Congress from the Eighteenth District of Ohio, was presented with a service of silver by his friends in the district, while in Cleveland on Friday last, on his way to Chicago.

The Genesee Valley Canal will be opened for navigation on Wednesday next. It has been thoroughly repaired, and is in better order than ever before. Ten million feet of lumber await shipment at Olean.

A Boston paper says that the directors of the Hide and Leather Bank were engaged in investigating the cashier's irregularities seven days before the public had an inkling of the large defalcation. The stock actually advanced a fraction at the Brokers' Board during the first week of the examination.

Gustave Rouquette, who has been employed as a cab-driver in New-Orleans for thirty-eight years past, was killed by falling from his seat on Sunday morning last, during an attack of vertigo.

Semmes gave his series of lectures on the *Alabama* in New-Orleans last week. He is reported to have said that he "often felt mournful and sad to destroy vessels as he did." He also asserted that in all his career he met no one but Democrats, with one exception, and that man stuck to it that he was "a Lincoln man all over!"

The wife of a Boston banker had a narrow escape a few days since from death by poisoning. A box containing phosphorus rat poison had been left open through inadvertence near a folded blanket which was used after it had become thoroughly impregnated with it. By the prompt attention of a physician immediate danger was averted, although the lady is not at present fully recovered.

The Massachusetts Legislative Committee upon the Troy and Greenfield Railroad and Hoosac Tunnel has reported a bill providing for the appropriation, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated, of $950,000 for the completion of the railroad, $600,000 to be applied to the tunnel and $350,000 to be applied to the payment of interest.

Gen. Cole has been quite ill during the week just closed.

The negroes employed in the tobacco factories in Danville, Va., struck on Monday last for higher wages. Some of them have gone to work again at former prices, but others are holding off.

Mrs. Judd, of New-Haven, is advertised to lecture in Bridgeport, Conn., on Thursday evening, her subject, as announced, being: "Shall women be subjected to cruel indignities, and have no redress?"

The inquest in the case of Emma Konigsberger, who died the victim of malpractice a few days since, was resumed yesterday before Coroner Keenan, and concluded. The verdict of the Jury is, that deceased came to her death from the effects of miscarriage, produced by Mme. Weiss, and that John G. Weber, physician, was accessory thereto. The accused were accordingly held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A convention of delegates from the various Irish societies in Brooklyn was held yesterday, to make arrangements to attend the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new Catholic Cathedral, to take place on the first Sunday in June. It is said that the civic display on the occasion will be the finest of its kind for many years.

The Roman Catholic Church of St. Michael, in Thirty-second-street, near Ninth-avenue, was dedicated yesterday by Archbishop McCloskey, who afterward preached a sermon appropriate to the occasion.

Yesterday afternoon, as a Brooklyn fire company were running to a fire, and hauling their truck rapidly down hill, it suddenly collided with a street car, smashing it, and badly injuring one of the horses. Two of the firemen were badly hurt, one of them having to be taken to the hospital.

The annual meeting of the American Board of Foreign Missions was held at the Madison-square Church last evening. The Secretary's report was read, and addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Jessup, of Syria; Rev. Mr. Tracy, of India; Rev. Dr. Adams, and Hon. William E. Dodge.

The twenty-fourth anniversary of the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New-York was celebrated last evening in the Chapel of the Holy Saviour, East Twenty-fifth-street. After the annual report had been read, addresses were delivered by Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D., and others.

Rev. Leon Pilatte, of Nice, delivered an address last evening, at the Broadway Tabernacle, on the subject of Evangelization in France. He lamented the want of sincerity and earnestness in the churches in France—Catholic and Protestant—and attributes this to the fact that the establishments are subsidized, and thus lack the confidence of the people.

Cotton was quoted up again ⅛c. ℔ lb. on Saturday, on sales of 3,230 bales. Breadstuffs were quiet and generally on the decline. Provisions were in moderate request. Pork was dearer. Lard cheaper. Groceries were very firm, on a fair trade, chiefly in Sugar and Molasses. Freights were quiet but steady, with 514 vessels of all classes in port.

Impeachment—What the Senate has Actually Decided.

The general feeling of reflecting men is that the country has had a narrow escape from an impending danger. Precisely what that danger was is not, perhaps, so clearly understood.

The *eleventh* of the charges on which the President was impeached,—and the only one on which a verdict has been rendered,—consisted of two branches,—the first of which alleged that Mr. Johnson did,—

"On the 10th day of August, 1866, at the City of Washington, and the District of Columbia, *by public speech, declare and affirm* in substance, that the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States was not a Congress of the United States authorized by the Constitution to exercise legislative power under the same; but, on the contrary, was a Congress of *only part of the States*, thereby denying and intending to deny that the legislation of said Congress was valid or obligatory upon him, the said Andrew Johnson, except in so far as he saw fit to approve the same, and also thereby denying and intending to deny the power of the said Thirty-ninth Congress to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States."

And the second alleged that "in pursuance of this declaration,"—and acting on the opinion thus expressed—he attempted to remove Mr. Stanton and also to prevent the execution of the Reconstruction act.

The question was submitted to the Senate whether, in making that declaration and in the alleged attempts to act upon it, Mr. Johnson had committed such a high crime and misdemeanor as subjected him to removal from office. Seven Republican Senators voted that he had not; and for this they have been treated as perjured traitors and pronounced "infamous" by the party Press.

The specific offence alleged, it will be seen, is that of having *expressed a certain opinion*,—not in any official proceeding,—but in a private and unofficial speech. Now, no matter what that speech may have been,—no matter what opinion he may have expressed in it, it is very doubtful whether it could possibly constitute a crime, or misdemeanor in office,—still less such a crime or misdemeanor, as would subject him to impeachment and removal from office, under any circumstances whatever. Freedom of speech is sacredly guarded by the Constitution, as the right of every citizen. Is the President of the United States excluded from its enjoyment and exercise? Has he not a right to form opinions, and to express them, on every subject of public interest? The proprieties of the case, it may be, should restrain him; but no man of common sense will pretend that a mere breach of propriety is an impeachable offence.

But the opinion which he then expressed was that "the Thirty-ninth Congress was not a Congress of the United States authorized by the Constitution to exercise legislative power under the Constitution," but was "a Congress of only part of the States." Was not the latter part of this statement literally and strictly true? All the States certainly were not represented; from *ten* of them there were neither Senators nor Representatives;—the Congress actually in session had excluded them from its halls. It had refused even to consider the claims which they presented for admission. The declaration that it was a Congress of "only *part* of the States" was literally true. That it was "not authorized to exercise legislative power" Mr. Johnson did not say. Nothing of the sort was proved, nor was anything of the sort said. That this Congress *was* "authorized to exercise legislative power" was repeatedly acknowledged by Mr. Johnson, in signing legislative acts which it passed, in sending messages to both branches of it, and in informing it of reasons why he could not sign bills which that Congress had sent to him for approval. But among these was never found asserted as a reason, that it was "not authorized to exercise legislative power."

The attempted removal of Mr. Stanton, and the alleged attempt to prevent the execution of the Reconstruction act, are not made the basis of this eleventh charge, but are only cited as evidence to sustain the charge that he held and had expressed the opinion already referred to. But they did not prove anything of the sort. No connection whatever was shown, or attempted to be shown, between these acts and the opinion which they were supposed to prove, and which was the specific crime alleged against him.

Upon this charge, and in this view of the facts of the case, the Republican Senators were required to vote that Mr. Johnson had been guilty of a "high crime and misdemeanor," and to remove him from office; and *seven* of them, who could not so vote, consistently with their oaths of office, are denounced in Congress and in the Press—by the organs of party from one end of the country to the other—as perjured traitors, and are held up as "infamous" to the scorn and execration of the world.

When the heat of party passion has passed away, sober and reflecting men will wonder how they could have been betrayed into such a violation of common sense and common decency. The Senators who will have to justify themselves, to their own consciences and at the bar of public opinion, will be those who voted *for* conviction on this preposterous charge—not those who voted against it. And every man who has any appreciation of what it is that constitutes the honor and security of the nation, will rejoice that the country was saved the scandal and reproach of deposing a President under so shallow and barefaced a pretext as this. We have escaped this black and lasting stain on our national reputation,—and it is one of the narrowest escapes any nation has ever made from one of the greatest dangers which any nation has ever encountered.

Impeachment at Chicago.

It is by no means impossible that another attempt may be made to force impeachment through the Senate, by the pressure of the Chicago Convention. Impeachment is not ended—it is only suspended. The charges are still pending in the Senate, and they are to be taken up for further action on the 26th. It is intimated that if the Chicago Convention pronounce in favor of conviction and removal, no Republican can oppose it without thereby renouncing all further connection with the Republican Party.

We trust this will not be done, for we cannot see any possible good that can result from it. The Convention has properly nothing whatever to do with impeachment. It has never been presented as a party question, nor have the Republicans ever consented to have it so regarded. But if it is taken up by the Republican National Convention, and there indorsed and pressed upon the party, it thenceforward becomes a party issue; and as such the Republicans must bear the responsibility of it.

How this will in any way, or in any quarter, strengthen the party, we are unable to see. The Republican Senators who have voted against conviction will of course regard it as a demand upon them to retrace their steps,—a demand with which, as they claim to have been acting as judges and not as party men, they cannot with self-respect comply. But they are among the ablest and strongest men of the party. In experience, political sagacity and effective fidelity to the Republican cause, they have no superiors, in Congress or out of it. They have a strong hold on the respect and confidence of the whole country. Republicans everywhere will not readily discard men so tried and so able, for having acted on their own convictions of right in a matter which they regard as outside and beyond the obligations of party. And with the country at large their influence will have been greatly augmented by their independence of action in this particular case.

That the Republican Party has anything to gain by the exclusion of such men from its counsels and its ranks, not even the most reckless of its radical zealots can possibly believe;—that it has much to lose by such a course, we hope they will not wait to learn from experience.

Our Correspondent informs us that a great number of the delegates to Chicago think that the nomination of Mr. Wade for Vice-President will be necessary, as a rebuke to the Senators who have voted against impeachment. If it shall be thought, on a full comparison of views, that Mr. Wade's nomination will give strength to the Republican ticket, then it may properly enough be made. But it ought not to be made, or seriously thought of, for such a motive as the one assigned. The party cannot afford to waste or to lose any strength for the sake of administering personal rebukes, or gratifying feelings of political resentment. The sooner all such purposes are abandoned, and all such motives dismissed, the better.

Impeachment has no business at Chicago. It is a judicial process, and should be left to the High Court which has it in charge.

The Chicago Convention—The Coming Canvass.

The National Republican Convention meets at Chicago day after to-morrow, to nominate candidates and adopt a platform for the Presidential canvass. Its task will be difficult, as its position is perilous. The general sentiment which animated and controlled the Republican Party during the war, animates and controls the country now. The principles proclaimed by the party through its National Convention four years ago, have become the principles of the whole nation, in all its sections and in nearly all its States,—and the policy which it then announced has become, partly from choice and partly from necessity, the accepted policy of the whole country, for the administration of the Government and the practical conduct of public affairs. When the war was over, it would have been an easy task for the party to plant itself upon what had thus come to be the platform of the nation, and to secure for itself that permanent control and direction of the Government which it had the right to claim.

But the unhappy conflict which at once arose between the President and Congress changed the current of public affairs, and created new issues which divided the sentiment in which the strength of the Republican Party consisted. New issues arose which had nothing whatever to do with the questions originally involved in the war, and upon which public opinion, within and without the Republican Party, was at once sharply and strenuously divided. First came the policy of reconstruction,—the conditions on which the Southern States should resume their practical relations to the Union and their political power as members of it. Then came the sharp and bitter conflict as to the relative powers of the President and Congress,—and the still more bitter though shorter contest with the Supreme Court, concerning its rightful power and jurisdiction. And finally, after many preliminary struggles, each one of which left the Republican Party weaker than it was before, came the attempt to depose the President under the forms of impeachment, which has just come to a disastrous end. And it is under the cloud of that disaster, and on the heels of its consummation, that the party meets in national council to arrange for its coming Presidential canvass.

The entire course of events since the war closed, has been colored and shaped by the attempt of the Radical leaders to obtain control of the Republican Party, and to engraft upon it their own principles, and bend it wholly and entirely to the accomplishment of their purposes. Universal negro suffrage,—the exclusion of the Southern States until this could be forced and fastened upon them,—the disfranchisement of enough of the Southern whites to make this possible, and the retention of power in their own hands by these means, were the main objects at which they aimed. And they have pursued them with a degree of unscrupulous vigor, and an adroit audacity, which has brought them, so far as control of the Republican Party is concerned, to the verge of complete and victorious success. The removal of the President, and the inauguration of Senator Wade in his place, would have given them absolute control of the Republican Party and of the Presidential canvass. How they would have used their power they have not left us to conjecture. The canvass would have been bitter, intolerant and relentless,—not only against the Democratic Party and the former rebels of the South, but against every member of the Republican Party who hesitated to accept any principle, however ultra, or any measure, however rash, of the many extreme measures and principles which enter into the Radical programme. Gen. Grant's nomination could scarcely, under such circumstances, have so far preserved the integrity and harmony of the Republican Party as to have enlisted its full strength in his support. The entire patronage and power of the National Government would have been taken out of his hands in advance, and, if elected at all, it would only have been after he was stripped of all independence of political action, and as the mere tool and instrument of the Radical faction in the Republican Party.

The character of the contest would have been radically changed. It would no longer have been between the Republican and the Democratic parties, and the principles which those parties have represented hitherto. It would have been directly and openly between the Radical and the Constitutional elements and opinions of the nation, and parties would have been marshaled and arrayed against each other upon that as the dividing line. With Wade in the Presidential chair, with a platform restricted to the extreme principles and policy of the Radical Party, with candidates pledged to their support, and in a canvass animated and controlled by the vindictive and proscriptive temper with which that party meets all dissent from its purposes or its plans,—whatever there is of liberality, of toleration and of moderation in the Republican Party, would have felt not only repelled but excluded from its support.

The failure of impeachment has given the party a respite,—a chance to reconsider its position and review its forces before entering on the Presidential contest. The Convention at Chicago will have an opportunity—(of which the success of impeachment would have deprived it,)—of deciding whether it will *narrow* that contest to the Radical platform, or make it broad enough and liberal enough to enlist the sympathy and support of the whole of that great party which carried the country through the war. It will meet under circumstances unfavorable to a wise conclusion. It meets in a temper exasperated by the failure of a cherished purpose,—goaded by the fierce appeals of party fanatics and the passionate outcries of the party press. It is probably in the hands and under the control of the Radical section which feels most sharply the sting of this, which is preëminently its, defeat. And there will be a strong and urgent pressure from without, seconding and strengthening the natural impulse from within, to give resentment at their failure full sway over their action, and hatred of those who have caused it full control of their future course. The chances, in this state of things, are against any very conspicuous exercise of the wisdom and moderation which the crisis requires. Passion is always a bad adviser, and nowhere is it worse than in the conduct of political affairs. And when that passion is lashed into fury by the sudden defeat of cherished plans and expectations, which gives it the tinge and tone of personal hatred and revenge, it is far more apt to betray the party that indulges it, to disaster and ruin, than to suggest the counsels and the plans that lead to success.

The Convention owes it to the Republican Party to accept the actual facts of its condition, and give them all the weight they deserve in planning the campaign which is to seal its fate. Too much depends on the issue to allow scope for personal feeling, or the resentments engendered by party strife. The elections of the past two years prove that the party is less strong, less compact, less firm in its hold on the country, than it was at the close of the war. It is the duty of the Convention to find the cause of this decline, and so far as possible to apply a remedy. Its business is to open the way to the success of the party—not to organize its defeat. Whatever importance may be attached to specific measures, nothing connected with the party is so important to it as success. The Convention must do what will increase its strength,—and it must not do anything that will diminish it. Its candidate for the Presidency is selected already,—and the choice is, beyond all question, the best that could be made. But in the nomination of a Vice-President, and above all in laying down a platform of principles and of policy, it can do much to strengthen public confidence, and still more to destroy that confidence altogether. As a general thing it is not wise for a political party to commit itself too rigidly or too inflexibly to specific measures of government or administration. Occasions, however, arise in which the public necessities are so great, or public feeling so strong, that some unmistakeable indication of future policy is required. In 1864 no platform less explicit or emphatic than the one adopted at Baltimore, would have answered public expectation. The Democrats threw away their only chance of success, by a premature declaration that the war had failed to restore the Union. Issues have since arisen that have made political navigation much more difficult and perilous for both parties, than it was four years ago. The Republican Party, being on the defensive, holds the post of danger. Let the Convention, which is responsible for its fate, do all that the emergency requires,—and, above all, let it do nothing more.

Senator Ross.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, May 15.

GENTLEMEN: I do not recognize your right to demand that I shall vote either for or against conviction. I have taken an oath to do impartial justice according to the Constitution and laws, and trust that I shall have the courage and honesty to vote according to the dictates of my judgment and for the highest good of my country. E. C. ROSS.

To D. R. Anthony, and others.

The course of Senator Ross in voting upon the grounds thus set forth, has, of course, exposed him to obloquy and to the most malignant assaults.

He had wisely kept his own counsels, declined to submit to dictation, been entirely unmoved by threats, and refused to alter his judgment.

The announcement of his vote was waited for with more intense anxiety than that of any other Senator, and when his turn came, and it was given in favor of acquittal, both sides felt that the case was settled and impeachment dead. The correspondents of the different papers yesterday described the profound sensation his action had produced in Washington.

Any other vote would have counted precisely as much. A single change would have resulted in the overthrow of the President and his Administration, and in consequences to the country which are easier speculated about than defined. It was not that the Kansas Senator carried any great weight in a party sense. It was not that his vote would be likely to influence other Senators. It was not that he had previously acquired any marked prominence, like some of his fellow-members. It was rather because he had always kept himself in the back ground, and refrained from speeches and declarations. It was rather because, while always known as a strong and Radical Party man, he was also known as a man of the proudest independence, of the most unimpeachable honor, of the highest integrity and justice, as well as of great ability and intellectual force.

It is curious how almost every man in the Senate, eminent for these characteristics, was regarded with suspicion and looked upon as *doubtful*. Sherman and Anthony, who may thus be described, and who voted for conviction, were as strongly suspected up to the last hour as Trumbull and Henderson, who may also be described in the same way, and who voted for acquittal. No one doubted how Nye would vote; no one doubted how Garrett Davis would vote. No one doubted how any slave of party or tool of factious prejudice would vote. Their votes were given from party motives and for political purposes; and if the evidence and argument weighed in their judgment at all, they were entirely overborne by feelings not to be affected by law or testimony. In saying this, we wrong no Senator. Leading Radicals did not scruple to demand judgment on purely political grounds, and to assert that party interests should be enough to govern the decision of the Senate.

Mr. Ross has done more honor to his position as a Senator, to his character as a man, and to the Republican State which he represents, than he could by any other service it will ever be in his power to render. Nothing is so much wanted in this country as the assertion of independence in our public men. Nothing is so much needed as the assertion of the supremacy of conscience and the private judgment. Nowhere is the penalty for their assertion more severe; nowhere should the honor for them be greater. Nothing is more wanted in our legislation than the assertion of the independence of the Senate. It is a fundamental, vital portion of our regulated political system; and whether it become the mere echo of the other House, or obey the dictation of outside politicians, or succumb to popular clamor and party pressure, the result will be equally damaging to the interests of the country.

In standing so grandly and unflinchingly for the highest moral principles, under the most adverse influences, Senators Ross, Trumbull, Henderson, Fessenden and others have given us new reason for believing in Republican institutions, and new ground for faith in human virtue.

The Chinese Embassy—Its Arrival in New-York.

The Embassy Extraordinary which the Emperor of China has dispatched to the Great Powers of the world, for the purpose of negotiating treaties and entering into relations with them, will arrive here the present week by steamship from California.

While temporarily stopping in San Francisco, a banquet was given to the Embassy by the civil and military authorities,—a report of which will be found in other columns. Mr. Burlingame, as head of the Embassy, and one of the Chinese dignitaries associated with him, spoke on the subject of their mission.

We do not wonder at the enthusiastic spirit and eloquent language of Mr. Burlingame. He does not unduly estimate the vast importance of his mission, or the world-changing results which are likely to flow from it.

Never before in all the ages have the Celestial authorities taken such a step. One might suppose they would have sent such an Embassy to Rome in the days of her power and glory—for in those times the Chinese Empire was an ancient and enlightened Government. One might suppose they would have sought to establish relations with one or other of the great European Empires which have risen to supremacy during the last eight centuries. But their policy has always been that of exclusion and isolation—a policy which seemed to them to justify itself by its results. It appeared to give them security, assurance, stability and permanence; and while they constantly saw other Empires passing away, they felt that their own was established beyond the changes of time. It saved them from foreign intrigues, complications and wars. It enabled them to devote their strength to their own affairs. They did not feel the necessity of commercial relations; for the Empire had within itself all the necessary elements of life. They had their own rice and grains and meats for food. They had their own cotton and silk for clothing. They had everything required for luxury and elegance. They had many of the modern arts ages ago. There were great cities, and an industrious, intelligent population. They had a regular system of laws, legitimately administered. They had a wise literature, and a variety of religions. What benefit could such an Empire and Government receive from the "outside barbarians," who were in constant turmoil, and who established institutions and dynasties in one century only to knock them down in the next?

They were not fools who reasoned thus—though we often laugh at them for what we sarcastically call their "Chinese policy." The Chinese Empire has a statesmanship that is in many respects more capable than that of any other country on the globe. Even *we* are learning from it in some vital points; and there is now before Congress a bill of the most comprehensive and far-reaching character (introduced by Mr. Jenckes) for the competitive examination of all public functionaries, which is based on the system that has long been in vogue in China. One of the correspondents of this paper at Pekin recently gave a sketch of some of the leading Chinese statesmen of the present day and their policy and methods of administration; and he gave it as the result of no little study and observation that their management of affairs indicated a profound knowledge of government and human nature.

In resolving upon a change so great as that which Mr. Burlingame and his colleagues have been appointed to inaugurate, the Chinese Government have not acted hastily or blindly. They see that regular commercial relations and diplomatic intercourse have become a necessity to them by the progress of the world. They see that there is more peril to their peace, safety and existence without them than with them. They see that they would be benefited by the introduction of the new arts, and the new inventions, and the new ideas which have sprung up beyond their own walls. Rome had little to give them, and would have sought only their subjugation. Until the present century, modern Europe had little to give them. But now they see among us innumerable things which they crave,—from the telegraph that annihilates space to the railroad that creates wealth—from the hundred arts that elevate society to the myriad inventions that make labor productive. They have seen with their own eyes, and upon their own soil, at once the superior power of the foreigner and his superior genius in the arts of civilization. Recognizing the new facts, they adopt a new policy, and prepare for a new order of things.

Mr. Burlingame, strongly though he speaks, does not, as we have said, exaggerate the greatness of his mission. He says it came to him unsolicited; it was accepted in the broad interests of civilization; it shall be conducted for the advantage of all. The "coöperative policy" which was the forerunner of the present comprehensive scheme, and which came in force eight years ago, has already borne rich fruits. "Under its inspiring influences, commerce has sprung into being; trade has increased from $82,000,000 to $300,000,000; steamboats have been multiplied, railroads have been built, light-houses have been erected; hundreds of foreigners have been taken into the civil service of China, under the leadership of one of the ablest men in the world; Wheaton's International Law has been adopted, and taken as a text book of the great Empire; the cause of Christian missions has advanced from the Yellow Sea even to the great plains of Mongolia." The "Embassy," said Mr. Burlingame, "means progress:

"It means that China desires to come into warmer and more intimate relations with the West. It means that she desires to come under the obligations of international law, to the end that she may enjoy the advantages of that law. It means that China wishes to have her question stated; and, conscious of her own integrity, she is willing to submit her questions to the general judgment of mankind. It means that she intends to come into the brotherhood of nations. It means Commerce; it means Peace; it means a unification of her own interests with the whole human race. This is one of the mightiest movements of modern times; and although this ephemeral mission may soon pass away, that great movement must go on. The great deed is done. The fraternal feeling of four hundred millions of people has commenced to flow through the land of Washington to the elder nations of the West, and it will flow on forever. It has been hoped that the day would soon arrive when that great people would stretch out its arms toward the shining banners of Christianity and Western civilization. That hour has struck—the day is here!"

This is glowing language. These are great and noble objects of desire. That Mr. Burlingame's mission will forward them, there is not a doubt.

The Embassy will be welcomed by our Government, by the commercial metropolis, and by the intelligent people of the country. And there is every indication that it will be cordially received by the great Powers of Europe, with whom it is commissioned to carry on negotiations.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Troy *Times* says: "It has been impossible till now to determine whether the New-York Times was for or against the President on the impeachment question." Then why, we should like to know, has that journal so constantly and so vehemently abused us for espousing the President's cause? It has more than once visited us with its wrath for thus defending him against impeachment; was it pretending then to a knowledge it did not possess, or is it affecting now an ignorance with which it is not afflicted? We do not believe the *Times* has ever been ignorant of our views on impeachment. We have not deemed it either wise or decent to prejudge the case, or to hound Senators into voting either way, or to discuss what we regarded as a grave judicial question, on party grounds. But we have never failed to express an opposition to the whole impeachment movement,—our distrust of the grounds on which it rested; our belief that, if successful in the Senate, it would not command the respect and assent of the country, and that in any event it would do the Republican Party more harm than good, by increasing the load it has to carry in the coming canvass. In affecting not to know this, the *Times* pretends to be more ignorant than it really is,—and that is quite superfluous.

It is alleged that some of the Republican Senators voted against impeachment because they did not wish to see Mr. Wade acting as President; and some of the more violent and vehement advocates of impeachment denounce this as a base, personal motive, utterly unworthy of the gravity of the occasion. Perhaps it is; but how much more personal is it than the motives of those advocates of conviction, whose only object is to get Mr. Johnson out and Mr. Wade in? How much more of personality was there in Mr. Fessenden's vote than in Mr. Sumner's? At the very most both were alike in motive, only they happened to be on opposite sides.

Gen. Halleck, in a speech at the Chinese banquet in San Francisco, a few days, ago, spoke of how little the Eastern States knew about the Western States, and gave the following extraordinary illustration as having recently occurred: "A high official in Washington—a very intelligent and able man—in complaining to me of the expenses of the military establishment on this coast, suggested that the expenses might be reduced by establishing all the military posts in Arizona and Nevada on the banks of navigable rivers, where they could be supplied by water transportation. I could only reply that we had not yet discovered any navigable streams in the interior of Arizona, and that I knew of no river of that description running through the Sierra Nevadas." Gen. Halleck is too much of a soldier to talk nonsense. But is it possible we have high officials in Washington connected with the War Department who could possibly display such ignorance as this? If so, it is time Mr. Jenck's bill were passed, and that "high officials" were submitted to an examination in the elements of knowledge and the rudiments of geography.

Despite the vast army of men who have been wounded by the bullet, but not killed, the case of young Prince Alfred, who was shot the other day by a Fenian in Australia, is so singular that it deserves special mention. The ball, according to the *Medical Press and Circular*, entered the back half an inch from the spine, and if it had taken the course, which, in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand, it would have taken, it could not have avoided piercing the heart, lung, diaphragm and intestines, as it started in a downward direction. But it seems to have struck a rib—the ninth—glanced off and traversed a distance of twelve and a half inches on the outside of the rib, lodging finally under the skin of the abdomen. This is a very remarkable instance of the curious freaks of bullets, and, considering the popularity and fine character of the Prince, together with the unpopularity and bad habits of his eldest brother, may be one involving most important consequences hereafter.

A Boston Democrat has recently gained possession of a pair of lasts upon which the boots of John Hancock were made for twenty years preceding his death. Upon the bottom of each is his original signature. Those who intend to walk in the footsteps of the illustrious Hancock, will now doubtless embrace the opportunity of having their boots made upon his last.

The *Jewish Messenger* makes some remarks about the part taken by the Hebrew race in modern politics, in the countries of Europe as well as in this country. Beside such well-known names as Mr. Disraeli of England, Mr. Fould of France, Mr. Benjamin of the late Confederate States, and Mr. Belmont of the Democratic General Committee, there have been the Pereires, Cremieux, Marie, and other distinguished Frenchmen; Jacobi, Reisser, and other eminent Germans; Godefroi, Asser, and other prominent Hollanders; Artom, in Italy; Rothschild, Salomons, Phillips, and Goldsmid, in England; who may be mentioned among successful politicians of the day—some leaders of opinion in their respective countries. The *Messenger* says, however, that Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Benjamin and Mr. Belmont have renounced Judaism. In reference to the Hebrew vote in this country, the *Messenger* thinks it "cannot be concentrated for or against a particular candidate, except for grave reasons. That the recollection of Grant's General Order of December, 1862, is likely to deter many Israelites from voting in his favor, we cannot deny." "This much," it adds, "we well know—that the Hebrew citizens of this Republic are not to be dragooned or made tools of for political uses. They are not a compact body, for political purposes. Their commercial, social, and political affairs are thoroughly distinct from their religious interests. There is *no* national Hebrew vote. In the coming campaign, Hebrews will work, and talk, and vote precisely according to their convictions as citizens, and in no respect will their political action be dependent upon their religious character as a body." This is thoroughly sensible and intelligent ground for Hebrews, as well as for others.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* is of opinion that the present system of government in England is very clumsy and defective in a great many respects, and advocates a more extended influence for the Executive, and a sort of bureaucratic arrangement which would lessen the garrulity and roundabout modes of Parliament, and give whatever is to be done to certain departments. This would strike a blow against that time-honored system of *Witanagemote* so dear to the Anglo-Saxon mind, and greatly offend the old prejudice against everything French; for the new way would be nearly the present imperial

fashion of government in France. A certain amount of directness and vigor would seem to be a necessary element of all good government, everywhere, except, perhaps, in the woods or on the prairies.

In these days of universal growling at railroads it is well to be just, and to give praise when we can. Two valuable reforms have appeared, which deserve commendation. On the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, the employes of trains and stations have been put in uniform, a little fact which of itself will have great effect in helping discipline and promoting the comfort of passengers correspondingly. And on one of the New-Jersey roads the very admirable plan has been introduced of giving checks for seats as well as transportation, so that a man—and, what is more to the point, a woman—can send early to secure a seat and then not run the risk of anxiety, hurry, discomfort and possible loss of all resting place by accidental delay in getting to the train. People who are willing to pay for extra accomodation ought to have it, and on the other hand, people who are inclined to greedily absorb more than their share of seats, with baggage, &c., will not be able to incommode other people. These are both good ideas, and we should like to see them generally adopted.

Mr. DISRAELI, whose *forte* is his power of strategy, wishes to enlist the feelings of the Presbyterians and Catholics of Ireland against the Opposition purpose of disendowing the Irish Church; and one of his supporters, Mr. WHITBREAD, has proposed that the £30,000 a year given to the College of Maynooth, and the "King's Gift" enjoyed by the Presbyterians for the last seventy years, shall be withheld on the doing away of the Episcopal establishment in Ireland. This movement curiously resembles that of Queen ANNE's Tory ministers, who, in the hope of defeating the notorious Test act, meant for those old Tories, the Papists, proposed that Dissenters should also underlie the Test. But they overdid the matter; for the Whigs actually forced the Act into law in spite of the Nonconformist outcry. That sort of historic strategy will probably be as unlucky in our day as it was a hundred and sixty years ago, as a means of defending what Mr. BUXTON, M. P., recently called "the abominable old system of Protestant ascendancy."

It is perfectly marvelous to see the amount of stupidity which sensible, intelligent people can be guilty of when there is any question concerning their customs and prejudices. The English are beginning to see that the worry of a railroad traveler's looking after his own luggage, seeing in put on top of the right car, hunting it up in the confusion and uproar of an arrival at a crowded station, and then getting a porter to look after it while a wild hunt ensues for a cab, is a distracting and unnecessary annoyance. The *Pall Mall Gazette* recommends as a cure, the establishment of a "parcels' delivery company" in connection with the railways, to take charge of luggage and send it on to its destination, for a consideration; in short, an express company, which would be all very fine for the few who could afford to pay for it. But it would probably be the most difficult thing in the world, (so to speak,) to get them to adopt our simple American system of checks and railway responsibility. Our hack-system is an awful nuisance, but there's this good thing about it: Find your hackman, and give him your baggage check, and all that trouble is over, making less trouble to all concerned than the cumbrous English lack of system.

The East and the West of the Old World present some curious points of difference in the policy of progress. In the West the people are always pulling or pushing along their governments. In the East it is the kings and rulers who suggest and bring about reforms. Just now we are informed that the Sultan has been telling his *ulemas* and Ministers in the Divan that they must get out of their old Islam notions, and march with the Feringees and Giaours. A week ago, the telegraph brought news from the Mikado of Japan, who gave his people a very excellent Reform Bill, and told them that the House of Peers, (Daimios,) once hereditary, should for the future be open to all men of goodness and worth in the Empire. He sees that those haughty territorial chieftains are very troublesome, and hard to manage, and he wishes to have a counterbalancing order of able men about his throne. He is the wisest of the Popes.

The Impeachment Trial.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 16, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Although much more radical in my general habit of political thought and action than your paper is, I cannot refrain from expressing my hearty concurrence with your comments upon the attacks made on those eminent and able Senators who have refused to vote for the conviction of the President. These attacks have been so unjust in themselves, and so disastrous in their tendency, as to merit and require the severest reprobation of all honorable men.

The Senate has been engaged, while trying the charges against Mr. JOHNSON, in a purely judicial proceeding. Its members were sworn to determine the case according to the law and evidence; not according to the wishes of themselves or their constituents. They had to decide one of the most difficult and perplexing questions which has ever been presented to a Court, if we assume that the Managers of Impeachment proved all that they charged as matter of fact. And the denunciations that are now heaped upon them might just as well be addressed to every Judge who makes an unpopular decision.

I should have been heartily glad if the Senate could have conscientiously voted to remove Mr. JOHNSON; but since it has become evident that his conviction could be secured only by the use of influence destructive to the independence of the judiciary everywhere, I now rejoice at his acquittal.

Your obedient servant,

A RADICAL.

Senator Grimes and the Tribune—A Note from the Senator's Secretary.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 15, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Tribune* of to-day contains in its Washington correspondence a statement which it also reproduces in its editorial columns, to the effect "that Senator GRIMES' Private Secretary wagered large sums in the Senate lobby on Monday, that GRIMES would vote against all the articles" of impeachment. Of course this statement is put forth by the *Tribune* only with the purpose of giving a little coloring to its charges of corruption against Senater GRIMES, and therefore, I think, warrants attention, and justifies me in troubling you with this contradiction. Mr. GRIMES has no Private Secretary, unless it may be said that I, in my position of Clerk to the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, of which he is the Chairman, act somewhat in that capacity. So far as the statement may relate to myself it is entirely without foundation. I have never wagered, and have never offered to wager, a cent, directly or indirectly, upon Mr. GRIMES' vote upon impeachment. This, like all other aspersions upon Mr. GRIMES' integrity, will be found to be without color of excuse.

Very respectfully, JACOB RICH.

GARIBALDI sent the following reply to the invitation given to him to attend the anniversary *fête* in honor of the departure of "the Thousand" for Marsala: "Caprera, April 14, 1868. My Dear Friends: Accept a cheer from the bottom of my heart for your honorable memory of the 5th of May. The people have, indeed, need to honor the great facts of the revolution, but especially to shut up the shop of the priests, who are more despotic than tyranny itself. Yours for life, G. GARIBALDI.

A curious attempt at suicide was made recently in the *cabinet particulier* of a Paris restaurant. A young gentleman, with more money than brains, after supping with what is called "a lady of the lake," stabbed himself with a carving knife. When asked why he had done it, he said because he felt ashamed of himself. His wound is not dangerous.

TELEGRAMS.

Outrages Upon American Citizens in the Haytien Capital.

The Whole Country in Arms Against the Executive.

HAYTI.

Salnave at the Capital—Outrages Upon Americans—A British Gunboat Sent to Assist the American Minister at Port-au-Prince.

HAVANA, Sunday, May 17.

We have advices from Hayti to the 8th inst. President SALNAVE escaped from Cape Haytien April 22, and made his way at all hazards to Onaminthe, whence he managed to reach Port-au-Prince. He and Gen. DELORME, who acts as Secretary of State, Interior, War and Navy, arrested many of the citizens and ordered some to be shot.

Numerous murders and robberies had taken place. The stores of six American merchants were robbed by the troops. SALNAVE threatened to seize the town and burn it to ashes; at the same time he used violent menaces to the foreign Consuls. Many Americans had been shot at in their own windows and had been forced to seek refuge in the American Consulate. Mr. HOLLISTER and his *attachés* had an interview with President SALNAVE and Gen. DELORME; they demanded protection, but were received defiantly and with threats. The American Minister at once sent a dispatch to Havana for some American men-of-war to go to his assistance. He also sent to Jamaica for a British war steamer, and, in compliance with his request, the British steam gunboat *Phœbe* had sailed for Port-au-Prince.

Later Advices—The Whole Country in Arms Against Salnave.

HAVANA, Sunday, May 17.

We have later advices from Port-au-Prince to the 12th inst.

The whole country is reported to be in arms against President SALNAVE, excepting Gonaives, Jacmel and the Cape.

The revolution in the North had been successful under the lead of Gen. MISSAGE LAYET and the Cacos.

The entire South is now in arms against the Government. At Jacmel the merchants and shopkeepers were closing their stores. The National forces had blockaded Miragoane.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Change in the Brazilian Ministry—News from the Seat of War—Humaita Still Menaced by the Allies.

LONDON, Saturday, May 16.

Advices from Rio Janeiro to April 24 have been received by the Brazilian mail steamer which arrived at Lisbon to-day.

Some changes had taken place in the Brazilian Cabinet. Senor ALBUQUERQUE had retired from the Department of Foreign Affairs, and is succeeded by Senor SOUZA, a member of the Chamber of Deputies.

Senor ALDINE had been appointed Secretary of the Brazilian Legation at Washington.

The latest advices from the seat of war on the Paraguay are that the fortress of Humaita has been shelled by the allied batteries, and that an assault is menaced by the army under the Marquis DE CAXIAS.

Two Paraguayan gunboats had been sunk by the Brazilian batteries above Humaita.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Specie from Oregon—Grasshoppers in Idaho—Alaska News—Indian Murderers Killed in Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, May 15.

The steamship *Continental* has arrived from Portland, Oregon, and brings $117,000 in treasure and 6,000 barrels of flour.

The Charter election in Oregon City resulted in a Union majority. Last year the City went Democratic.

There is considerable activity in ship-building at Puget Sound.

Advices from Idaho state that grasshoppers threaten great havoc. The reports from the mines are good and labor is in demand.

Victoria papers represent that the town of Lytton has followed Victoria, New Westminster, Yale and Cariboo, in declaring in favor of entering the Canadian Confederation, and a strong party is organizing to that end.

Alaska dates to April 20 report the weather quite pleasant. The health of Sitka is good. There have been a number of arrivals and departures, and business is quite brisk.

Nevada papers announce that the Pintes Indians, of the Reservation, had killed four of the Pit River Indians, who murdered the Pierson family recently, after first chasing them for several miles.

The Laclede Races—Suit Against a Bankrupt—Effect of the President's Acquittal.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, May 17.

The Laclede Racing Association, whose Spring meeting begins to-morrow, have decided to hold the annual horse fair on their grounds near this city, and have appointed a committee to arrange a programme and premium list. The first fair will be held some time in June. They have also changed the name of the Association to the Laclede Fair Grounds Association; and the title of all future exhibitions is also changed to the Great Mississippi Valley Horse Fair.

GEORGE POMEROY, of New-York, who some months since brought suit against WM. H. BENTON, of this city, for over a million dollars, has filed in the Circuit Court an amended petition reducing the amount to $600,000.

The announcement of the result of the vote on the eleventh article yesterday produced no special excitement, but has been the subject of much conversation. The conduct of Messrs. HENDERSON and ROSS is being especially commented on by the Republicans.

The Georgia Legislature—Senatorial Nomination.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sunday, May 17.

From reliable authority, it is now understood that the Georgia Legislature will be composed of three parties—Democrats, Radicals, and Conservative Independents. The latter hold the balance of power, and their proclivities thus far have been decidedly Democratic.

MR. GORDON, and United States Senator FITCH, will probably receive the Democratic nomination for United States Senators.

Railroad Suit in Boston—Kemble Readings.

BOSTON, Mass., Sunday, May 17.

The suit in the Supreme Court against the Boston and Worcester Railroad by S. B. STONE, of Natic, claiming $10,000 for personal injuries, resulted in a disagreement of the jury. It is said they stood nine for plaintiff and two for defendants.

Mrs. FRANCIS ANN KEMBLE commences a third series of Shakespearean readings to-morrow night. Her entertainments continue to attract large and delighted audiences.

Breach of Promise Case at Providence, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sunday, May 17.

A notable breach of promise case—Mrs. DELIA M. ALBRO *vs.* THOMAS J. HILL—in which the damages were laid at $100,000, terminated in the Supreme Court on Saturday, in a verdict for the plaintiff of $1,500. The defendant is one of the wealthiest men in the State.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Delegates en route—Feeling in Regard to the Impeachment Verdict—Possible Action of the Convention.—Gen. Sickles as Presiding Officer.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sunday, May 17.

Fifteen hundred delegates and visitors to the the Chicago Convention arrived here from the East last night and to-day, and leave to-night for their destination. Among them are Gen. SICKLES, Chairman of the New-York Delegation; F. J. FITHIAN, of New-York; Gen. LOGAN, of Illinois; Gen. TALBOT, of New-Jersey; Gen. OWENS, of Philadelphia; Hon. N. B. JUDD, of Chicago; Col. FORNEY, of Philadelphia, and eight or ten leading journalists, beside many others.

The excitement over the political situation is very great. The events of Saturday are the entire staple of discussion, and the condemnation of the Conservative Senators is unanimous. The friends of Mr. WADE are singing the song of the Martyr, and demand that he shall be nominated for Vice President, in order to change the effects of the so-called defection of Messrs. TRUMBULL & Co., whom they believe to have defeated impeachment, in order to defeat Mr. WADE's hopes.

The danger is very great that imprudent action will be made at Chicago. Some favor the denunciation of Senators by name in the resolutions, and demand that they be formally read out of the party; others more discreet favor the assertion of the principals involved in the trial in emphatic language as a test for the "recusant" Senators, when if they refuse their support they will excommunicate themselves. Gen. SICKLES counsels moderation and discretion, and his influence will be very great. He is prominently mentioned for President of the Convention.

THE SENATE'S DECISION.

Meeting at Kansas City, Mo.—Resolutions of Approval.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sunday, May 17.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Conservatives of this city was held here last night, at which the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Senate of the United States, once aptly called "the last citadel of our liberties," has refused to sustain the attempted revolutionary plot to depose the President elected by the people; and.

Whereas, Seven Senators, among the opponents of the President, honestly adhered to their oaths to do impartial justice, according to the law and evidence, and refused to bend to the corrupt behests of party; therefore,

Resolved, That we hail the defeat of the inquisition conspiracy to remove the President and revolutionize the Government, as evidence of returning justice and impartiality, and the surety of defeat and annihilation of the party which started this corrupt and revolutionary movement.

Resolved, That honest men of all parties have great cause to rejoice at this triumph of the Constitution over a wicked conspiracy—of virtue and patriotism over venality and corruption.

The meeting adjourned amid cheers for justice, the President, and the Constitution.

Democratic Meeting at Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, May 17.

The Democrats held a meeting at the City Hall last evening, which was adjourned to Market-square, for the purpose of denouncing the attempts to influence judgment in impeachment. Mr. JOHN NEAL presided, and Hon. L. D. SWEAT, WM. HENRY CLIFFORD, Hon. F. O. J. SMITH, Gen. SAMUEL J. ANDERSON and T. H. HUBBARD made addresses. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the attempts to influence judgment in the High Court of Impeachment.

Rejoicings at New-Brunswick, N. J.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, Sunday, May 17.

The Democracy of this town is jubilant over the decision of the Senate. Last night, a procession, headed by a band of music, paraded the streets. A salute of 100 guns was fired, and bonfires were numerous.

Demonstration at Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sunday, May 17.

The acquittal of the President causes great rejoicing among the Democrats of this vicinity. One hundred guns were fired in this city last night, and 100 will be fired at Westfield to-morrow night.

Public Sentiment in Memphis, Tenn.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sunday, May 17.

The result of the impeachment vote of yesterday was very gratifying to the Conservative Republicans and Democrats, but no demonstrations of a public character took place.

Murder at McKensie, Tenn.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sunday, May 17.

A young man named EDWARDS, formerly of Georgia, was murdered by a man called TEXAS MCELROY, at McKensie, yesterday, who shot him through the heart and then escaped.

Death of a Providence Clergyman.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sunday, May 17.

Rev. JAMES CHARLETON, a young Roman Catholic clergyman, died here to-day.

The Crops in the South.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sunday, May 17.

Crop reports from Arkansas and West Tennessee are very encouraging. The corn is nearly knee high, and of a good color. The cotton crop is also in a fine condition and very promising.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sunday, May 17.

WILLIAM BARRY, of Great Barrington, was killed on the Housatonic Railroad, at West Stockbridge, on Friday last. He leaves a wife and ten children.

The Illness of Gov. Brownlow.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, May 17.

Dispatches from Knoxville deny the report of the illness of Gov. BROWNLOW.

Toleration of Protestant Worship in Rome.

ROME, Monday, April 20, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We travelers and residents in foreign lands are not apt to trouble ourselves, if the letters sent home from the cities where our lot is for the moment cast contain trifling statements not strictly in accordance with truth. The difficulty in arriving at exact facts is very great, and errors easily creep into the traveler's journal which are generally of little moment, and do not materially injure the value of his correspondence. Seldom, indeed, is there returned to us such a letter as that which was published in the NEW-YORK TIMES of Sunday, March 29, bearing date March 6.

In this letter the writer denies that there ever "was the least difficulty" in our holding service within the walls of the city, or that the Papal Government ever ordered the removal of the American Church until the Legation was suppressed.

And yet it is perfectly well known that permission has never been given for Americans to hold service within the walls of the City of Rome save in the house of the Minister, which is, of course, not Roman but American territory. When Hon. R. M. BLATCHFORD was incumbent of the Legation, permission was distinctly asked, and as distinctly refused, to hold service even in a building which the Minister should hire as his office, and over whose doors he should place the arms of the Legation. The Papal Government, however, sometimes very sagely ignores transgressions of its laws. And when, after Gen. KING had for some time allowed the services of the chapel to be held in his apartment, it was no longer convenient for him to devote the space necessary for the accommodation of the ever increasing crowd of Americans, the chapel was removed first to his office, and then to a private house.

No notice was taken of the innovation or of the fact that the Scotch Church was holding services in the rooms of the clergyman until the removal of the French troops. Immediately after that event, the Scotch clergyman was informed, through the British Consul, Mr. SEVERN, that he "had placed himself in the power of the Inquisition by holding illegal religious meetings in his house."

In a second letter, Mr. SEVERN informs Rev. Mr. LEWIS that Monsignore RANDI had told him "that he had ordered the removal of the American Church also." And we are inclined to take Monsignore RANDI's and Mr. SEVERN's testimony rather than that of W. G. K., especially as the fact that our church was ordered to remove was perfectly well-known to all in Rome at the time. There was, however, much feeling among Protestants, both of our own and other nations. And the Papal Government exercised great judgment in not carrying out its order during the few remaining weeks that the services of the chapel were continued, it being, of course, perfectly understood that it would not be reopened within the walls.

Much of W. G. K.'s letter must remain unanswered. He has condescended to clothe his attack upon Rev. Mr. PRIME in such vulgar language that while he has entirely blunted his weapon as an arm of offence, it has become for him a shield and a defence.

There is, however, one subject alluded to which we cannot altogether ignore. There are, every Winter, in Rome, a vast number of persons whom W. G. K. would accuse of "very low Presbyterian principles," whatever these may be. At any rate, more than one-half of our floating population, during the Winter months, are members of various non-Episcopal congregations. Most of these attend the American chapel, and aid largely in its support. Yet, in spite of the assurances of W. G. K., whenever we have wished to hear Dr. Bellows or Dr. Duryea, Dr. McClintock or Dr. Paton, Dr. Peabody or Dr. Thompson, or any of the scores of non-Episcopal clergymen who visit Rome each winter we must either forego the privilege, or meet in secret, taking every precaution not to call the attention of the police to our services. With every respect to the Episcopal Church as one of the branches of the Church of Christ, with every regard for the clergyman who ministers to our American Chapel, we feel that we have a right to complain that our only place of worship should be closed to all but Episcopal clergymen.

Such is the kind feeling towards our minister that no representation of our wrongs was sent from this city to Washington. Such is our personal regard for Dr. LYMAN that no complaint has been made to the public of our exclusion from the privileges of our chapel. W. G. K.'s misstatements of facts, and insults to persons of different religious views from himself, have compelled us to break the silence.

There is one way in which all this matter can be thoroughly understood. Let our Government propose to renew diplomatic relations with that of Rome on condition that freedom of Protestant worship is allowed to Americans within its walls. If the answer be favorable we can welcome back our Legation, do a vast deal of good to this Government by aiding it in the path of progress, and open a second American chapel in Rome, where we may each in turn worship God after the manner of our fathers. M. A. B.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

THE SECOND GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The great Musical Festival commences to-night at Steinway Hall, with HANDEL's great oratorio of the "Messiah." The vocalists are Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON and Mr. J. R. THOMAS—a quartette which cannot be excelled or equaled in America. The chorus is from the New-York Harmonic Society, under the direction of Mr. F. L. RITTER. We may safely anticipate a magnificent performance. There is no work of its kind so thoroughly well understood as the "Messiah." It forms an important item in the programmes of each season, and has lately gained additional importance from the magnificent way in which the soprano part has been sustained by Mme. PAREPA-ROSA. We are not likely to hear it to such advantage from any other source.

The programme of the Festival is arranged so as to alternate oratorio with symphony music. Thus, to-morrow's entertainment has but two vocal pieces, both interpreted by Mme. ROSA. The rest is orchestral in its character, and extremely interesting at that. MENDELSSOHN's posthumous "Revolution" symphony will be given for the first time in this City. Beside this we have the "Suite in D," by BACH; and the highly brilliant and effective "Romeo and Juliet" symphony by BERLIOZ. These works will be interpreted by an orchestra of 100 players, under the direction of Mr. THEODORE THOMAS. On Wednesday MENDELSSON's "Elijah" will be played, and on Friday HAYDN's "Creation." For the moment this is sufficient to announce. There are in all seven performances, the particulars of which can be found elsewhere. The Festival will undoubtedly be a great success.

THE RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

The present is the last week of the Richings Opera Company—owing, we conclude, to the forthcoming farewell performances of Mme. RISTORI. The season, so far, has been successful. It has been characterized by industry and ability. To-night GOUNOD's opera of "Faust" will be produced.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

This inimitable band of minstrels continues to delight the public. The doors are surrounded at 7 o'clock, and the insurrection begins at 8 o'clock precisely.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

The BRYANTS—NEIL and DAN—open their new hall to-night. You can find the establishment by going down East Fourteenth-street. It is next to the Academy of Music, and occupies the site of the old College of Surgeons. The situation is undoubtedly one of the best in the City, and the hall itself is spacious and elegant. We venture to add, however, that it will not suffice to accommodate all the friends of these admirable Ethiopians. The company engaged by the BRYANTS is under the direction of DAN, who, it will be remembered, has not appeared in this line of business for nearly three years. The stage had nearly claimed him as its own; but we return to our first loves, and Mr. DAN BRYANT will again delight and distract the public. So also will NEIL BRYANT—a most genial and capable artist. The company has been selected with the greatest care, and may fairly be described as the best in the City. Two old-time favorites return to us—UNSWORTH and EUGENE—both of whom have had great success on the other side of the Atlantic. The musical director is Mr. J. H. ROSS, and we find NELSE SEYMOUR at the head of the regular army. We are officially informed that "the portals will unclose at 7 o'clock, and the felicity eventuate one hour thereafter." This is sufficient.

CONCERT.

Mr. WENZEL KOPTA's concert last evening was well attended, as it deserved to be. Miss MINNIE HAUCK sang two pieces with fine effect, and, of course was *encored*. The young lady has a charming voice, and uses it with increasing skill. The Russian melody which she substituted for the first *encore*, was delicately and beautifully rendered. Mr. STEINS—the other vocalist—was somewhat out of order, and barely did justice to the magnificent voice which he undoubtedly possesses. Miss ALIDE TOPP played with her usual combination of excellence and uncertainty; very effective where she was good, and singularly careless when she was otherwise. Mr. KOPTA was welcomed with warmth and played with fervor. He is a solid and desirable artist. The Liederkranz Society assisted, and Mr. W. F. PECHER presided at the organ.

MUSICAL ITEM.

Miss MARIA BRAINERD sang in the oratorio of the "Messiah," last Monday evening, in Poughkeepsie. Her singing of "I know that my Redeemer liveth," was enthusiastically *encored*, as on the first performance of the same work last month. The contralto part was sung by Miss VIRGINIA TUCKER, of New-York, a pupil of Dr. CLARE W. BEAMES. Her style is classic and good. Her singing was much admired. The Mendlessohn Society, under Mr. CHAS. MARTIN, sang the choruses very effectively.

Theatrical.

We have probably had the last novelties that the managers contemplate producing until they commence their Summer terms. The new dramas which the public were invited to see last week at Pike's Opera House and at Wallack's Theatre are announced for repetition at those places, and at the other houses the successes so many months old are to be continued to the end of the regular seasons.

"Humpty Dumpty" commences the tenth week of his laughing life at the Olympic this evening. This run is quite unprecedented for a pantomime in New-York. The Ravels never played one piece so many consecutive times. But then the Ravels did not have Mr. FOX or Mlle. SANGALI in their troupe.

The "White Fawn" will soon reach its 150th performance. Niblo's Theatre is still well attended of an evening to see this ballet.

The drama of "Lost" is announced for repetition all the week at Pike's Opera House. The piece has been much curtailed. The first two acts are compressed into one; the ballet that closed the first act is transferred to the last, and the dance of the lawyers' clerks is omitted.

Mme. RISTORI will play *Sor Teresa* in Brooklyn on Saturday evening next, and on the following Monday will commence her farewell performances in New-York as *Marie Antoinette*. The scale of prices to these final entertainments has been altered, and the rates of admission are considerably reduced.

The Bryants open their new hall in the Tammany Building to-night.

Mr. W. H. WHALLEY is playing an engagement at the Bowery Theatre, where he is much liked, and is to appear this evening in the dramatization of "Oliver Twist."

Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS begin the sixth week of their engagement at the Broadway to-night. Their own popularity and the revived interest in Mr. GAYLER's drama of the "Connie Soogah" continue to fill this place of amusement very thoroughly.

On Wednesday next Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS will give a *matinée* of the "Connie Soogah," for the benefit of the Dramatic Fund. The entire receipts of the performance will be handed over to the Committee.

"Paris and Helen" are certainly rivaling "La Belle Hélène" in popularity.

Mr. ST. JOHN's piece enters upon its sixth week to-night at the New-York Theatre, and is likely to run a fortnight longer, when the WORRELL Sisters will produce "The Grand Duchess."

The Panorama of the War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is in this City a very large and respectable class of our citizens who desire and seek healthful amusement, and gladly embrace an opportunity to witness an entertainment which, while it is interesting and attractive, adds the double charm of being instructive. Some evenings since, noticing the placard of the "Panorama of the War," I dropped in to witness its exhibition, with, I confess, no very favorably preconceived opinion of it. To my agreeable disappointment I passed the most pleasurable evening I have enjoyed for some time; the intrinsic excellence of the paintings, their truthfulness and spirit, the chaste and admirable manner in which they are presented, with the touchingly eloquent and lucidly given explanations of Miss SALLIE BROWNSON GOODRICH, all combined, with the most comfortable and cozy hall in which they are given, to render the entertainment not only interesting and enjoyable, but most instructive.

No person can retire from the exhibition of these stirring scenes without a more vivid realization and intelligent knowledge of our late rebellion than they could in any other way receive. Freed from all political or sectional allusions, it presents the historical facts of the war as they actually transpired, awarding with impartial comment the just meed of praise to the bravery, endurance and heroism of the contending forces. There is no class of our citizens but have a deep interest in this exhibition, whether it be the crippled veteran who ever bears the honored mark of his service, or those who contributed by their influence to its material subsistence and charities.

Those who are engaged in the educational interests of our City will do well to avail themselves of this most instructive diagram to the historical study of our late war. CITIZEN.

The Removal of the Remains of Stephen A. Douglas.

From the Chicago Journal, May 14.

The Executive Committee of the Douglas Monument Association has decided to remove the remains of the late Senator DOUGLAS from the ground where they have reposed since 1861, to the mausoleum or tomb, on the 3d day of June next, the anniversary of his death.

The metallic casket containing his body will be placed in a white marble sarcophagus, which will stand in the centre of the chamber of the mausoleum, visible to the spectator through the grated doorway. The transfer of the remains will be made by the Trustees of the Monument Association. The public are invited to attend on the occasion, and will be duly informed through the papers, at an early day, of the arrangements proposed by the Committee.

In this connection we may state that, with the completion of the tomb, which forms the base of the proposed monument, the funds of the Monument Association are exhausted. The sum of $50,000 additional will be required to complete the monument according to the original plan, including the column of white marble, some forty-two feet in height. But this may be dispensed with, and still an elegant and appropriate monument secured, by completing the pedestal after Mr. VOLK's design, placing the four symbolic marble figures in the position intended for them, and the statue of Douglas himself in a slightly elevated pedestal in the centre. We trust the Association may, at no distant day, be enabled to raise an amount sufficient to erect a monument to our illustrious Senator that shall be worthy his own fame and the State he represented.

The New-Orleans *Bee* says that the Omnibus bill for the admission of the Southern States cannot either morally or legally bind the white people of those States whose voices have been stifled by military demonstrations, contrary to all Republican principles, and whose votes have been neutralized by those of their servants. It says that they may have, doubtless will have, to submit to it under the duress practiced upon them; but the time may come when it will be competent for them to annul and set aside and repeal all this obnoxious and unjustifiable legislation.

The Petersburg *Index* says that, excluded from the field of Federal politics, the sons of Virginia will find their duty and their rich reward in seeking for her that material greatness of which she contains every element in superabundance; and it draws a graphic picture of what would be the condition of her people to-day, had her Randolphs and Riveses and Tylers and Wises fifty years ago consecrated their gifted minds, their directness of purpose, and their public spirit to the advancement of Virginia's material interests.

Phalon's "Paphian Lotion."

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Removes all ERUPTIONS, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, MOTH-BLOTCHES, TAN, &c., and renders the SKIN SOFT, FAIR and BLOOMING.

PHALON'S "PAPHIAN LOTION."
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For LADIES in the NURSERY it is invaluable.
For GENTLEMEN after SHAVING it has no equal.

PHALON'S "PAPHIAN LOTION."
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"PAPHIAN LOTION."
"PAPHIAN LOTION."
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the only reliable remedy for blemishes of the SKIN. By applying the "PAPHIAN LOTION" copiously several times a day, and letting it remain on, it will effectually cure all ERUPTIONS, TETTERS, RINGWORMS, BURNS, ERYSIPELAS, &c. It is superior as a refreshing wash during TRAVELING or exposure to the SUN, DUST OR WINDS.

The "PAPHIAN LOTION" is not a metallic "WHITE-WASH" liquid, but is guaranteed as a vegetable production. It tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin.

Price $1 25 per bottle. Upon receipt of the price we will forward by express, securely packed,

"PAPHIAN SOAP."
"PAPHIAN SOAP."
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For the TOILET, NURSERY and BATH, will not CHAP the SKIN, and possesses the same properties as the lotion. Price 25 cents per cake.

It is AN EXCELLENT DENTIFRICE, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white.

Sold by all druggists, and by

Advt. PHALON & SON, No. 517 Broadway.

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 77 (late 26) East 20th-st.,
Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

See WHEELER & WILSON's Button-Hole Attachment, making one hundred button-holes an hour. The desideratum for families, dressmakers and manufacturers. No. 625 Broadway.—*Advt.*

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 45 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. [GORHAM MFG CO] **Stamped on base of every article.**

Our goods are heavily plated on the finest Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate.
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The Gorham Ware, *indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate,* for sale at retail, by
STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st.

Starr & Marcus,
No. 22 John-st., up stairs,
continue to make a specialty of the
GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S SOLID SILVERWARE,
embracing all their NEWEST and CHOICEST PRODUCTIONS in DINNER, TEA and DESSERT SERVICES, with a varied selection of ornamental and useful pieces; also, a very extensive stock of Forks, Spoons and Knives of NOVEL DESIGN and UNSURPASSED FINISH, which to purchasers present the following inducements:

1. The quality guaranteed by (U. S. MINT ASSAY) every piece bearing their trade-mark, thus:

2. Embracing the most decided talent in all their various departments for DESIGNING, MODELING DIE-SINKING, CHASING, ENGRAVING and FINISHING, they produce wares which at once appeal to the most cultivated TASTE for UTILITY, BEAUTY and FINISH.

3. Facilities for manufacturing in LARGE QUANTITIES ONLY THE FINEST GOODS, enabling them to reduce the labor prices to the LOWEST MINIMUM STANDARD.

The Celebrated
GORHAM PLATED WARE.
A full assortment of the freshest patterns *at prices established by the manufacturers.*
ADAMS, PRICE & CO., No. 20 John-st.

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Nos. 10 and 12 Reade-st., corner of Centre.
FOUNTAINS AND GARDEN VASES
at wholesale and retail.

A Little More Paint,

I send you an order to-day amounting to nearly $1.50, and you know that it is almost a duplicate in amount of what I purchased of you on the 4th of this present month, which is nearly exhausted. It is now nearly eight months since I commenced purchasing the PAIN PAINT (which, I may add, is world-renowned.) I have been selling your ANNIHILATOR about six years, and from the start my sales have been constantly increasing; and from my personal knowledge, as well as reports from every quarter that I have from my customers, *both of your remedies* are all that you claim for them, and give the best satisfaction to the public. I would be very much pleased if you could make to *me* a slight discount from your regular wholesale prices. Please send immediately 25 gross 25 cent Pain Paint, 5 gross 50 cent, 1 gross $1 sizes; also, of Annihilator 5 gross 25 cent, 2 gross 50 cent, 1 gross $1 sizes, and oblige

C. N. CRITTENTON, No. 7 6th-av., N. Y.

To Dr. R. L. WOLCOTT, No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York:

FRIEND CRITTENTON—*Dear Sir:* I this day have sent the goods as per your order last evening. But I cannot make a single cent of discount from established prices with the trade. I appreciate your influence and ability as a business man, and the interest you have always shown in selling my remedies, and I know that you sell more patent medicines to the retail druggists of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark than any other house in this City, and no wholesale druggist can deny this assertion. Notwithstanding, I cannot change my prices in favor of any one. All the wholesale dealers purchase largely from me at exactly one price. Consequently nearly forty wholesale druggists in this City are my regular patrons. Instead of selling one thousand gross per month to one heavy dealer, I give all an equal chance. I am crowded with orders; am obliged to keep my hands employed day and night to supply the demand for the country as well as this City. I shall be happy to see you in a few days and take a peep about your new Central Medical Warehouse that you have lately opened at No. 7 6th-av. I understand that you occupy the whole building from cellar to the topmost loft.

Very truly,
R. L. WOLCOTT, No. 170 Chatham-square.

Colgate & Co.'s
LAUNDRY SOAP is cut in pieces of ECONOMICAL and convenient size for use. For sale by leading grocers and at the salesrooms of the manufacturers No. 53 John-st.

We would call attention to the continuation sale of Elegant Household Furniture, Silver Plated Ware, Cutlery, China Crockery and cut Glassware, Porcelain and Bronzes. The sale will take place on MONDAY, May 18, at 10½ o'clock, in their gallery, over their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st. To be sold without reserve. The property of a gentleman going abroad. HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

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For Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan on the Face, use PERRY'S "Moth and Freckle Lotion." Sold everywhere.

Hoff's Malt Extract Depot Removed to No. 2½ Murray-st., near Broadway.

MARRIED.

ANDREWS—HOOVER.—On Thursday, May 14, at the house of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. Rideway, HORACE ANDREWS to ANNA M., daughter of Harmon Hoover, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

THOMPSON—SHEPARD.—In this City, on Thursday evening, May 14, by Rev. Mr. Read, of the Macdougal-st. Baptist Church, Mr. THOMAS L. THOMPSON to Miss THERESA L. SHEPARD, daughter of the late Moses Shepard, of Bangor, Me. No cards.

WOLCOTT—SHEPARD.—At Albany, N. Y., on Thursday evening, May 14, at Ash Grove Church, by Rev. Wm. P. Abbott, THOMAS V. WOLCOTT to ANNA R., daughter of the late Sylvester F. Shepard. No cards.

DIED.

BUCKLEY.—On Saturday, May 16, JAMES BUCKLEY, aged 32 years, 2 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 114 Cannon-st., on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

CRAFT.—On Friday, May 15 of scarlatina, J. ELLIE, daughter of Samuel M. and Julia E. Craft, aged 4 years, 7 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, 128th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., on Monday, May 18 at 3 o'clock.

COLES.—On Saturday, May 16, HELEN ROGERS, only child of Helen B. and Edward O. Coles, aged 5 months and 25 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 74 Union-place, on Monday, the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

FOOTE.—In Chicago, on Thursday, May 14, ELISUR LANCEL FOOTE, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 45 years.

The remains will be brought to Brooklyn for interment.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HUSTED.—At Harlem, on Friday, May 15, after a lingering illness, NATHANIEL S. HUSTED, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 113th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Monday, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills.

JEFFERDS.—On Thursday, May 14, CHARLES M. JEFFERDS, aged 30 years.

The remains will be taken to Washington, D. C., for interment. The family service will be held on Monday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his mother, Mrs. Ellen M. Walton, 124th-st., first house east of 8th-av. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Baltimore, Cambridge and Kennebunk papers please copy.

KETCHAM.—At Richmond, Staten Island, on Sunday, May 17, of consumption, Mr. PHILIP KETCHAM, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the Reformed Church, Richmond, S. I., on Wednesday, May 20, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MADDEN.—On Sunday, May 17, Rev. MICHAEL A. MADDEN, Pastor of St. Vincent's Church, Madison, N. J.

His funeral will take place on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 11¼ A. M. The train leaves New-York, foot of Barclay-st., at 9¾ A. M.

MEYERS.—Suddenly, on Friday, May 15, CHAS. L. MEYERS, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the honorary and active members of the Fifth Company, Seventh Regiment N. G. S. N. Y.; the members of Mariner's Lodge No. 67, F. & A. M., and the members of United States Lodge No. 139, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his brother, George Meyers, No. 16 Ludlow-st., on Monday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—On Sunday morning, May 17, Mrs. ESTHER SMITH, in the 88th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from her former residence, No. 149 West 11th-st.

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For Recording Secretary,
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WM. S. DOW, with Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.
WILHELM JUNG, with First National Bank.
Election on TUESDAY, the 19th inst.
Polls open from 8 A. M. until 9 P. M.
A ratification meeting in support of the above ticket will be held at No. 770 Broadway, (corner of 9th-st.,) at 8 o'clock THIS EVENING.

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E. R. LYON, Secretary.

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THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR JUNE, ready the 20th, serves up the following bill of mental fare: The Late George Hall of Brooklyn, Phineas Staunton, Gov. Isaac Murphy, J. G. Holland, King Theodore, Thomas D'Arcy Magee, with portraits and sketches; Dreaming and Insanity, The Secret of Success to Young Men, Writing for the Press, Abyssinia and its People, &c. A new volume begins with the next number. $3 a year, or 30 cents a number. Published by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

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The title of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad having been confirmed by act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, and the bonds declared valid, the work of extending the same to a connection with the Southern system of roads at Columbus, Ky., is now going rapidly forward. Ninety-one miles being in profitable operation, forty-five miles of new work graded, with rails enough on hand for forty-seven miles, it is expected that the whole line, from St. Louis to Belmont, 193 miles, will be opened for business early next year, so that there will be a continuous line from St. Louis to Mobile, New-Orleans and other Southern cities. A very large traffic is anticipated.

The old part of the road (91 miles) already earns enough to secure all the interest on the whole mortgage debt, and the extension completed, will vastly increase the earnings. The proceeds of these bonds going into the extension of the road adds to the security, and a projected branch, southwestwardly from Pilot Knob, for which a cash subsidy of $15,000 per mile is granted by the State, as a free gift to the Company, will add very much to the value of their property.

THOS. ALLEN, President, St. Louis, Mo.

We, the undersigned, cordially recommend these seven per cent. mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad as a good security. The revenue of the road will be large, and the administration of the affairs of the Company is in capable and experienced hands, and is entitled to the greatest confidence of the public.

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E. W. FOX, Pres. St. Louis Board of Trade.
BARTON BATES, Pres. North Missouri Railroad.
J. H. BRITTON, Pres. Nat. Bank of the State of Mo., in St. Louis.
WM. L. EWING, Pres. of the Mer. N. B. of St. Louis.
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H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President, No. 43 Wall-st.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The public at large are hereby cautioned from buying, negotiating or having any business connection with a certain promissory note made by John McDevitt for the sum of one thousand dollars, payable to the order of Fleury Huot, made payable at No. 401 Cherry-st., in six months from its date, viz.: the 30th of April, 1868, as the said note has been obtained from Mr. McDevitt by false representations, and will not be paid at maturity.

$100 REWARD—LOST.

200 Shares Central Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company.
Certificate No. 666, } 100 shares each.
Certificate No. 671, }
In name of Greenleaf, Norris & Co.

Transfer has been stopped. The finder is requested to return the above to the subscriber.

WM. H. DUFF,
May 13, 1868. No. 15 Wall st.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, May 14, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE BONDHOLDERS AND shareholders of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company of Illinois. You are hereby notified that a meeting of the bondholders and shareholders of this Company will be held in this City on the 15th day of June next at the office of the Company, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, to vote upon the question of the extension of the road from La Harpe to Burlington, Iowa, and from Warsaw to Quincy, Illinois, to connect with the Government bridges at those places, and to authorize the Board to contract for the building of the same, and to issue sinking fund bonds of the Company bearing interest at eight per cent., at the rate of fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000) per mile upon such extensions or branches for said purpose, or upon any other plan that may be presented you at said meeting for the purpose of raising the necessary funds for building the extensions, and upon any other subject that may be offered for consideration at said meeting.

Per order of the Board.

CHARLES L. FROST, President.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 18, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stock and Bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on Thursday, the 4th day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday, the 2d of May, and reopened on the morning of Monday, the 8th of June.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 8, 1868. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer, not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day, as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 19th day of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 9th day of June.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, by vote of the shareholders, on the 8th day of April, 1868, and taking effect this day, is closing up its affairs.

The holders of notes, and other creditors of said bank, are requested to present such notes or other claims to the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio.

CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.
HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio, has this day purchased all the assets and business of the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, now closing its affairs, and under the same management will continue business as heretofore.

Notes and claims against the Commercial National Bank will be paid by this Bank on demand.

CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.
HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer-books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 12th day of May next until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 20th day of May next.

R. J. NIVEN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1868.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—Interest and principal payable at the Central National Bank, New-York. Total issue only $300,000.

These bonds UNDER GUARANTEES and a THREE-FOLD SECURITY, held by Henry A. Smythe as trustee, may be regarded as amply secured, and a safe first-class investment. A small amount for sale. Apply to

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Central National Bank, New-York.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 146 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 16, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THE class of Trustees whose terms expire, &c., will be held, pursuant to the charter, at the office of the Company, as above, on MONDAY, June 1, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon.

J. M. STUART, Secretary.

THE DEFERRED ANNUAL MEETING of shareholders in the Knowlton Mining Company for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, on SATURDAY, May 30, 1868, at 2 o'clock. By order.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—NOTICE.—AN election for Twenty-six Governors of "The Society of the New-York Hospital," will be held at the Hospital on TUESDAY, 19th of May.

Poll opens at 12 o'clock M.

D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

LOAN OF $3,000 WANTED ON UNINCUMBERED property in Monmouth County, New-Jersey, worth $25,000; interest payable in New-York. Apply to COOK & CAMPBELL, No. 177 Broadway.

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NO. 218 BROADWAY.

The undersigned, Corporators of the CRAFTSMEN'S LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, have been authorized to open Books and receive Subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the said Company, and to distribute the same according to law.

The Books for Subscription are open at the OFFICE of the Company and at NATIONAL PARK BANK, No. 5 Beekman-st., and NATIONAL TRUST CO., No. 336 Broadway.

The Capital Stock of said Company is divided into 2,800 Shares of $100.

The CHARTER provides that the STOCKHOLDERS shall receive DIVIDENDS at the rate of SEVEN per cent. per annum, in GOLD, payable semi-annually.

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W. W. WICKES,	S. B. CHITTENDEN,
H. R. PIERSON,	DARIUS R. MANGAM,
JOHN F. McCOY,	H. A. RICHARDSON,
CHARLES E. HILL,	DAVID WAGSTAFF,
CHARLES P. THAYER,	H. N. MORGAN,
J. L. WORTH,	WILLIAM T. PHIPPS,

NEW-YORK, May 15, 1868. CORPORATORS.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO

FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, May 16, 1868—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81	113⅝	113⅞	5-20 Coupon, '67	109⅝	109⅞
Coupon, 1881	113⅞	114⅛	10-40 Registered	103⅛	103⅜
5-20 Regist'd '62	106⅝	106⅞	10-40 Coupon	103⅛	103⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62	108⅝	109⅛	Gold	139⅜	139½
5-20 Coupon, '64	106⅞	107⅛	June 7.30	107⅛	107⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	107⅛	107⅜	July 7.30	107⅛	107⅜
5-20 C. '65, new	109⅝	109⅞			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICES No. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, and No. 151 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

CASH CAPITAL,	$2,000,000 00
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1868,	$3,623,896 87
LIABILITIES,	$107,490 55

DESIRING TO DEAL DIRECTLY WITH ITS CUSTOMERS, THIS COMPANY WILL HEREAFTER MAKE A REBATE FROM THE PREMIUM, ON RISKS IN THE CITY, EQUAL TO THE COMMISSION HERETOFORE PAID AS BROKERAGE.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, Pres.
A. F. WILLMARTH, V.-Pres.
D. A. HEALD, 2d V.-Pres.
J. H. WASHBURN, Sec.
GEO. M. LYON, Ass't Sec.
T. B. GREENE, 2d Ass't Sec.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY SEVEN PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS, SECURED BY A SINKING FUND PAYABLE 1ST NOV., 1900.

The undersigned offers for sale $100,000 of the above-described bonds, which are secured by a mortgage on the franchise and the entire property of the Company to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company Trustees.

The bonds carry interest from the 1st November, 1867.

R. G. ROLSTON, President,
No. 26 Exchange-place.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE of $615,000 5-20s, 6s and 10-40 BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at public auction on MONDAY, May 18, 1868, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of H. R. Hulburd, Esq., Comptroller of the Currency of the United States Treasury Department:

$615,000 United States Government Registered Bonds, embracing 5-20s, 6s and 10-40s of 1862, 1864, 1865 and 1881.

These Bonds are to be sold for the redemption of the circulating notes of various National Banks failed and now in the hands of receivers.

TERMS OF SALE: Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid immediately after the sale, and balance on the following day, before 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Broker,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1868.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., pursuant to public notice, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Managers of the Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

CHARLES N. TALBOT,	LE GRAND B. CANNON,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY,	JAMES R. TAYLOR,
G. TALBOT OLYPHANT,	THOMAS DICKSON,
ABIEL A. LOW,	O. DE F. GRANT,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY,	JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
JAMES M. HALSTED,	THOMAS CORNELL,
W. J. HOPPIN.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, held on the 12th inst., an ordinance was adopted authorizing an increase in the capital stock equal to fifty thousand shares. That increase will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders on the 1st proximo, in the ratio of one new share for every two then held by them.

The first installment will be twenty per cent., and will be due and payable in cash at the office of the Company on the 10th of June proximo. The succeeding installments of ten per cent. each on the 10th of each month thereafter, until and including October.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of June 1 until the morning of the 10th.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—ST. LOUIS, ALTON & TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the bondholders and stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, in the City of St. Louis, on MONDAY, the 1st of June next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the election of thirteen directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business which may be brought before them. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 1st of May next, and will be opened on TUESDAY, the 2d of June.

Dated ST. LOUIS, April, 1868.

By order, H. C. BRYANT, Secretary.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 18, 1868.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE June 1, 1868, on the preferred stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, (reorganized and consolidated,) will be paid, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on May 23, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on June 4, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of Executive and Finance Committees.

E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO., No. 114 Broadway, NEW-YORK, May 11, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of the North American Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 25th day of May inst.

The polls will be open at 12 o'clock, and will close at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the seven per cent. bonds, falling due first August next, are hereby notified that the Treasurer is authorized to exchange the capital stock of the Company at par for such bonds as may be surrendered to him prior to the first day of July next. Accrued interest on the bonds will be allowed to the holder. This Road is under a perpetual lease, and has always paid semi-annual dividends of four per cent. in August and February, besides accumulating a surplus.

C. W. DURANT, Treasurer,
No. 13 William-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS in the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 54 City Exchange, Boston, Mass., at 12 o'clock noon May 20, inst., to see if said Company will accept an act passed by the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts and approved April 29, 1868, entitled "An act concerning the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company."

BOSTON, May 13, 1868. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE Bondholders, of all classes, of the MARIPOSA COMPANY of California, will be held at the room of the Government Department of the New-York Stock Exchange, No. 3 New-st., near Wall, on WEDNESDAY next, 20th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., to take measures to enforce their claims.

FINANCIAL

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, May 16, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $7 61 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $1 41 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 3d-av., and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3. SIX PER CENT interest on $5 to $5,000. Assets, $4,711,998 98.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the following dividends, payable at this office on and after the 29th day of June, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 17th day of June next.

Ten per cent. on the preferred stock, payable in preferred stock at par.

Ten per cent. on the common stock, payable in common stock at par.

The transfer books, now closed, will be opened on MONDAY, the 8th, and closed on WEDNESDAY, the 17th, and reopened on MONDAY, the 29th of June next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.
SALESROOM NO. 37 NASSAU-ST.; ART GALLERY NO. 82 5TH-AV.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, REMOVED TO THE SPACIOUS ROOM AT OUR ART BUILDING, NO. 82 5TH-AV. ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell by auction on TUESDAY, May 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the Gallery No. 82 5th-av., a fine assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of elegant rosewood parlor suites in satin brocatel and reps, superb rosewood 7-octave piano, full round corners; easy chairs, lounges, reception chairs, carved rosewood etageres, centre table, music Canterbury inlaid tulips and ormolu console tables, pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood seven-octave piano, &c. DINING ROOM and LIBRARY AND BEDROOM FURNITURE — Extension dining tables, chairs, buffets, brocatel and satin curtains, rosewood and walnut bedroom suites, with the bedding; velvet, Brussels and Aubison carpets, &c. &c.

ALSO, A CHOICE COLLECTION OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c.

The above will be on exhibition on Monday.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL by auction on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, May 19, 20 and 21, at 10½ o'clock, each day, at Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large invoice of costly Carrara marble, statuary and bronzes, just received from Italy, being the importation of E. Zannoni & Co., of Florence. This assortment will be for richness of goods and novelty of designs, one of the most attractive sales at auction by the above firm, comprising about 60 figures of statuary, Carrara marble, a large number of alabaster groups, figures and animals, fine variety of vases, urns and tazzas of agate yellow, and Bardiglio marble, new styles, and expensive Verde de Prato pedestals for statues or busts, mosaic tables, and many more articles of which the catalogue will give full description.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL by auction on WEDNESDAY, May 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 238 East Broadway, genteel household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood 6-octave piano, pier and mantel mirrors, lace and damask curtains, rosewood parlor suite in reps and hair-cloth, marble-top centre tables, extension table, corner etagere, mahogany bookcase, bedsteads, bureaus, dining chairs and tables, hair and straw mattresses, bedding, &c., white and decorated China dinner and tea sets, glassware, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, cooking utensils, &c.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, May 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence in 22d-st., fourth house east of 1st-av., all the household furniture therein, viz.: Black-walnut parlor and bedroom suites, carved mahogany bookcases, wardrobes, black-walnut dining-tables, cane-seat chairs, curled hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, china, glass, crockery, kitchen utensils, &c., with which the sale will commence.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL by auction, on MONDAY, May 18, at 11 o'clock, a large invoice of CHOICE ENGRAVINGS, CROMOS, OIL PAINTINGS, &c., just received from Europe, at his salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on SATURDAY and MONDAY, May 16 and 18, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE removed from the private residence of a gentleman for convenience of sale, consisting of parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, gilt frame, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, gilt cornices, rosewood parlor suites, etageres, marble-top centre tables, chandeliers and gas fixtures, fine bronzes and mantel ornaments, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, rosewood wardrobes, toilet tables, chairs, rockers, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, window shades, oil-cloths, stair carpets, hall stands and chairs, a complete carved black walnut dining room suite, elegant gilt and decorated china dinner set, superior plate, of the manufacture of Dixon, of Sheffield, and Christofle, of Paris, cut and engraved glassware, &c.

ALSO.

A number of fine oil paintings.

ALSO, AT 12 O'CLOCK.

Rosewood Steinway Grand Piano, 7-octaves,
Rosewood 6-octave piano,
Mahogany 6-octave piano.

ALSO,

A rosewood Parlor Organ, 16 stops and swells, superior tone and finish, sufficient power for a chapel, and made to order for Mr. Thalberg, the celebrated musician.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 1ST-ST.—By order of the Supreme Court in partition.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., referee:

1ST-ST.—Six houses and lots situated on the north side of 1st-st., commencing 84 feet 4 inches easterly from the 2d-av., being together 127 feet in width in front on 1st-st.; 131 feet 8 inches in the rear; 66 feet 6 inches in depth on the westerly, and 40 feet 10 inches on the easterly side; five of the houses are brick fronts and one brick. The houses will be sold separately. Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

S. H. THAYER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer. Salesrooms, 101 Liberty-st.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION ON TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, black-walnut, oak and mahogany counting-house, office and bankers' desks and tables; also, letter-presses, chairs, &c.; also two black-walnut bookcases.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.

AT WATERVLIET ARSENAL, WEST TROY, N. Y.

Will be sold at public auction, commencing at 10 A. M., May 26, 1868, a large quantity of condemned Ordnance Stores, Machines, Tools, &c., consisting of

Iron and Brass Cannon,
Shot, Shell and other Cast Iron,
Small Arms, Swords, Sabres, &c.,
Harness and Cavalry Equipments,
Infantry and Cavalry Accoutrements,
Paulins, Buckets, Old Tools, &c.

Also, a large lot of Doors, Sashes, Frames and other parts of Buildings, Tanks for Cisterns, &c.

1 Allen's Patent Mortising Machine, large size.
1 Hand Mortising Machine, McClintock's.
1 Vertical Saw, Huntington's Patent.
1 Tenoning Machine, Fox & Co.'s Patent.
1 Cast-iron Double Cylinder Blowing Machine, with gearing, &c.
1 Fan Blower, 36 inches.
1 Worthington's Duplex Steam Pump.
1 Lift and Force Pump, 5-inch cylinder.

A catalogue of all the articles will be sent upon application. Terms of sale, cash.

P. V. HAGNER, Colonel of Ordnance,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., Com'g Arsenal.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE FREEHOLD, N. J., INSTITUTE.—Will be sold at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Union Hotel, in Freehold, all that valuable boarding school property known as the FREEHOLD INSTITUTE. The grounds are extensive, and are finely stocked with trees and shrubbery of large growth. The buildings are large and commodious, and will accommodate from sixty to seventy-five boarders, and are well supplied with water and gas. The school building is detached, is handsomely fitted up in modern style, and is liberally supplied with cabinets and apparatus. This school has been in operation over twenty years, and is located in one of the wealthiest agricultural counties in the United States. Sale positive and terms liberal. The mansion house is well adapted for a private residence, separate from the school buildings. For further particulars address

CYRUS BALDWIN.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES M. PLUM, LEONARD D. ATWATER and ANDREW M. FANNING.—Assignee's notice of sale. The undersigned Assignee of the estate and effects of the bankrupts above named hereby gives notice of the sale at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of May, 1868, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the auction rooms of Gordon & Dunlap, Nos. 70 and 71 Leonard-st., in the City of New-York, of the following described articles and property of the estate of the said bankrupts, viz.: 5,000 gross pearl buttons, 20,0 gross agate buttons, shank and plain; 1,000 gross tailoring buttons, 1,000 gross dress buttons, jets and fancy; 20,000 gross black and white pants buttons, 10,000 dozen stay bindings, 250 dozen buck gloves. Also, bindings, trimmings, linen thread, hooks and eyes, dressing and back combs, stationery and letter paper, braids, hair nets, spool cotton, hoop skirts, hosiery and gloves, calf wallets. Also, fancy articles in great variety. Together with stoves, counters and store fixtures.

CHARLES G. JUDSON, Assignee.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF THE "PLACE SUGAR REFINERY."

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO. WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1868, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOMS, NO. 111 BROADWAY, (By order of Francis Skiddy, Esq., Assignee in Bankruptcy.)

The eight-story brick building, No. 380 South-st., known as the "Place Sugar Refinery," 70 feet front, 140 feet deep, extending through to Front-st., with all the machinery and appurtenances of a Sugar Refinery, in complete running order, and capable of turning out 1,500 barrels of sugar per week. Also, dock privileges and store-house on the north side of Front-st., adjoining the Refinery, built on leased ground, with unexpired lease. Also, a complete stock of Bone Black, supposed to be about 500,000 pounds. For further information apply on the premises, until day of sale, to A. B. THORBURN.

GREAT SALE OF AUTOGRAPHS.

An exceedingly interesting collection of autograph letters, American and foreign, being a third portion of the magnificent private library now on sale by J. W. Bouton, No. 416 Broome-st., New-York, comprising signers of the Declaration of Independence, statesmen, and generals of the Revolution, celebrated authors, dramatists, poets, scholars, politicians, artists, &c., the whole to be sold by auction without reserve, at the Clinton Hall Book Sale Rooms and Art Galleries. LEAVITT STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, May 20, and following days, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M. Gentlemen unable to attend the sale can have their orders to purchase carefully attended to by the auctioneers.

Catalogues ready; price 25 cents.

EXTRAORDINARY ART SALE.

PINACOTHECA AMERICANA.—Messrs. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. will sell by auction on the 22d of May, the entire collection of paintings of the late Mr. A. M. Cozzens. These pictures are too well known in art circles to require comment. The collection contains

SEVENTY-EIGHT PAINTINGS,

Nearly all of which are by American artists, and may appropriately be entitled "Pinacotheca Americana," comprising the choicest examples of the respective masters, collected by Mr. Cozzens during a period of thirty years of the most intimate relations with art and artists.

His Coles, Church, Durand, Gray, Eastman Johnson, Kensetts, Huntingtons, Sully, Stuart, Inmans, Cropseys, Pine, Hicks', Mount, Woodville, Edmonds, Leutzes, Leslie, Doughtys, Weir, Whittredge, &c., were esteemed by Mr. Cozzens to be unsurpassed, if equaled, by any other works of those celebrated painters.

Now on view day and evening.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE, NOS. 32 AND 34 EAST 37TH-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 19, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of Mary Gibbons, administratrix of John Gibbons, deceased:

EAST 37TH-ST.—The first-class new and handsome four-story brown stone front high-stoop houses and lots, Nos. 32 and 34 East 37th-st., between Madison and Park avs. Houses are each first class, 25x55 feet, with extensions; contain every convenience, private staircase, &c.; finished in hard wood; party walls both sides. Lots each 25x98.9 feet.

Maps, &c., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 57TH-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 19, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building) New-York:

LEXINGTON-AV.—The first-class three-story basement and sub-cellar high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, on the west side of Lexington-av., 60 feet 5 inches south of 58th-st; house is 20x47 feet, in good order, and contains all the conveniences; lot 20x68.9; $9,000 can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE ON 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May, 19, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

WEST 12TH-ST.—The valuable four-story brown-stone English basement house and lot No. 28 West 12th-st., south side, near 5th-av.; house 20x60 feet, in good order, and contains all the conveniences; lot 20x87.9. Immediate possession given.

Maps and particulars at Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

BENJAMIN F. THEALL, Auctioneer, Late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.

MONDAY, MAY 18, at 11 o'clock, at No. 125 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Carved rosewood double parlor suite, walnut library suite, marble-top centre and fancy tables, mantel mirrors, oil paintings, lace curtains, French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, oak extension table, dining chairs, crockery, Brussels and ingrain carpets, kitchen utensils, &c.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR salesrooms, 694 and 696 BROADWAY, cor. 4th-st. TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 19, AT 3 O'CLOCK, and following days, at the same hour, until all is sold, large sale of AMERICAN and ENGLISH BOOKS, embracing a great variety of choice standard works in all branches of literature, in fine and substantial bindings, and a large collection of miscellaneous publications, including illustrated books, embellished juveniles, photograph albums; all new and perfect stock; also stationery, &c., &c. Catalogues are ready.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned Trustee, that he will upon the 18th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the Montana Mills, in the town of Cornwall, County of Orange, and State of New-York, put up and offer for sale and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, all and singular the said

MONTANA MILL,

with the buildings, real estate, machinery, tools, implements, appliances and appurtenances belonging to the same.

G. L. BEECKMAN, Trustee.

Dated APRIL 28, 1868.

The above sale is postponed until MONDAY, June 1, 1868, at the same hour and place.

G. L. BEECKMAN, Trustee.

Dated MAY 15, 1868.

ISLE ROYALE MINING CO., No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 6, 1868.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RECENT law of Michigan prescribing the method for sales of real estate belonging to mining companies, the Isle Royale Mining Co. will offer for sale, at their business office in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1868, certain parcels of land, with the buildings thereon, lying in the village of Houghton, north and south of Sheldon-st., including dock on Portage Lake. Said property not being needed for the use of the Isle Royale Mining Co., the stockholders of said Company have authorized the directors to make a sale of it, in accordance with law, and all parties disposed to bid for the whole or any part of said property are requested to appear at the time and place above named.

By order of directors, F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

AT AUCTION.—TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC Pound, 80th-st., a bay mare, 16 hands high, with star on forehead, on May 18; three goats, May 20, 3 o'clock P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

DR. RICHARDS' INSTITUTE FOR 12 boys, Shrub Oak, Westchester County, N. Y., five miles east of Peekskill; the Prussian method of teaching pursued by accomplished instructors; boating, bathing, fishing, gardening, gymnastics on the place. For circulars address the Principal, DR. RICHARDS.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Perth Amboy, N. J. R. CLEVELAND, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DANbury, Conn. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

A THOROUGHLY QUALIFED LADY teacher and graduate of much experience desires board in a good family, in exchange for certain hours of instruction during the day. An excellent opportunity for parties desiring the best tuition in English, with French, drawing and music. The highest references. Call on or address L. L., No. 14 East 13th-st.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN teaching and a regular graduate, would like a situation as an assistant teacher in music, French and the common English branches, in a private school or academy in or near this City. Address TEACHER, Bergen, N. J.

A FRENCH YOUNG GENTLEMAN, REsiding up-town, would like to give private lessons at the pupils' or his residence. Address D. T., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

A RESIDENT GOVERNESS—AN ENGLISH lady, experienced in teaching English, music, and French, wishes an engagement. Address R. G. W., Station G.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND was dissolved by mutual consent on the 30th April, 1868.

JOHN N. OSBORNE,
JAMES S. BOARDMAN,
KNEELAND S. TOWNSEND.

JOHN N. OSBORNE and KNEELAND S. TOWNSEND have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of

OSBORNE & TOWNSEND,

and continue at the old stand, No. 527 Broadway.

JOHN N. OSBORNE,
KNEELAND S. TOWNSEND.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1868.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GENTLEMAN ABOUT TO SAIL FOR Europe wishes to dispose of an elegant and very stylish pair of young mares suitable for Park or road use; warranted sound, kind, and perfectly broken to single and double harness and the saddle. Also, a silver mounted City-made double and a plain single harness. Also, one second-hand depot rockaway, purchased from Wood Brothers. For sale separately or all together at Turnure's Stables, corner of 4th-av. and 25th-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF VERY FINE BAY carriage horses, 15¾ hands high, 8 years old, good travelers, and perfectly safe and reliable. Apply at private stable, No. 154 West 31st-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF FINE BAY CARRIAGE horses, one barouche and one clarence. Can be seen at the stable No. 15 East 13th-st.

REMOVALS.

ARNOLD H. WAGNOR AND GILBERT E. DORLAND, lawyers, have removed their offices to No. 202 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—MISS BARBER DOES DRESSmaking in all its branches at No. 767 6th-av., between 43d and 44th sts.

PERSONAL.

MISS AMELIA McCULLOCH, WHO arrived by the steamer *Columbia*, from Glasgow, is requested to send her address to RUBIRA & CO., No. 60 Broadway.

DRY GOODS

LORD & TAYLOR

OFFER AT REDUCED PRICES

The balance of their Spring and Summer stock, consisting in part of

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
PARIS SILKS, ROBES, GRENADINES,
SHAWLS, CLOAKS, MANTLES, &c.,

Parasols, Sun-umbrellas, rich Laces and Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., &c.,

MOURNING GOODS,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c.,

FROM AUCTION AND PER STEAMER.

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

COTTON AND LINEN SHEETINGS,

Napkins, Towels, Doylies, Quilts, Counterpanes, Blankets, Piano and Table Covers, Window Shades, Damasks, Curtain Materials, Lace Curtains, Nottingham Goods, Draperies, Vestibule Laces, Cornices, Loops, Tassels, and Fixtures of every kind,

AT RETAIL,

BELOW MARKET PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.

NEW CARPETINGS, &c.,

AT THE GRAND-STREET STORE ONLY.

Axminsters, Wilton, Brussels, Three-ply, Two-ply and Stair Carpeting, Oil-cloths, Matting, Rugs, Mats, Stair-rods, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Feather Beds and Pillows, Curled Hair and Moss Mattresses, Spring Beds, Paillasses, and Bedding of every description, of our own manufacture.

ALSO,

Millinery Goods, Hats, Bonnets, Caps, Made-up Silks, Notions, &c., &c.,

VERY LOW AT RETAIL.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Corner of Christie-st.

DECORATIVE PAPER HANGINGS.

NEW STYLES FOR SPRING.

WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION, on our screens, a magnificent assortment of designs, and are prepared to decorate Walls and Ceilings in the most elaborate manner.

Especial attention called to our stock of LOW-PRICED GILT AND CHINTZ PAPERS for bedrooms

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,

OPPOSITE BOND-ST.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, BED SPREADS, BED COMFORTABLES, BLANKETS, &c., &c.

The largest and best selected stock in the City, of splendid quality and at extremely low prices.

WILLIAM GARDNER,

No. 244 Canal-st., between Broadway and Centre st., directly opposite Earle's Hotel.

LINEN SHEETINGS,

PILLOW LINENS, DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, DOYLES,

QUILTS,

CAMBRICS, NAINSOOKS, JACONETS, PIQUES, &c.

TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,

NO. 809 BROADWAY.

KID GLOVES, KID GLOVES.

OUR SPRING ASSORTMENT HAS ARRIVED.

BEST ITALIAN KID GLOVES, $1 PER PAIR, WARRANTED.

LADIES' COTTON AND LISLE-THREAD HOSE.

LLAMA LACE POINTS. PARASOL COVERS.

RICH LACES. PARIS AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES.

WE OFFER EVERY ARTICLE AT AN EXCEEDINGLY SMALL ADVANCE ON COST. MANY ARTICLES WILL BE FOUND QUITE AS CHEAP AS IN GOLD TIMES.

BENNETT WILLIAMS,
No. 477 Broadway.

MACKENZIE'S SILK SACQUES.

THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND, $20.
THE ARGYLE, $25.
THE VICTORIA, $30.

AT STORMS, THURBER & CO.,
No. 751 Broadway.

STORE AND PIANO STOOLS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

WILLIAM GARDNER,

No. 244 Canal-st., between Broadway and Centre st., directly opposite Earle's Hotel.

LADIES

Visiting the City will find all the SPRING STYLES OF BOOTS AND SHOES at S. CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, Between 11th and 12th-sts.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

ANOTHER LINE OF BONNET RIBBONS, At 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40 and 50 cts. per yard, about half the original cost.

TO-DAY, LARGE ADDITIONS TO OUR STOCK OF IMPORTED FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.

FROM AUCTION—Linen Handkerchiefs, Embroideries, Hosiery and Gloves, under market prices.

Ladies' Kid Gloves at 30 cts. the pair.

We Warrant our Dollar GLOVES GENUINE KID.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st.,
Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Every Width in Colored Edgings and Laces.

Frosted, Crystalized, Beaded, and Dotted Laces and Malines. Full Lines of Real Laces, Vails, and Parasol Covers.

Silks, Satins and Velvets, all the Desirable Shades.

Dress and Cloak Trimmings in endless profusion.

Dress Silk Fringes, every Width and Color.

YANKEE NOTIONS, CORSETS AND SKIRTS.

PARASOLS, EVERY STYLE, CHEAPEST IN THIS CITY.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st.,
Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

STRAW GOODS FOR EVERYBODY.

Straw Bonnets, Straw Jockeys, Straw Hats and Caps for boys, misses and ladies. Every price and style, from 5 cents to $5.

Snow Flakes, Fashionably Shaped, at 56, 63, 75 cts. and $1 each.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st.,
Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

OUR NEW JOBBING ROOM IS READY AND FITTED WITH NEW MILLINERY GOODS. WE SELL CUT LENGTHS CHEAPER THAN DOWN-TOWN JOBBERS SELL PIECES. CALL.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st.,
Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT JACKSON'S,

MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.

FINE TAMISE CLOTH, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $12.
FINE HENRIETTA CLOTH, $7 50, WORTH $12.
FINE CREPE CLOTH, $6 PER DRESS, WORTH $9.
FINE SCOTCH GINGHAMS, $3 PER DRESS, WORTH $5.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH MOHAIR AND POPLIN ALPACAS, 62½c., 75c. and 87½c. PER YARD, MUCH BELOW REAL VALUE.
TAMARTINES, 37½c. PER YARD, WORTH 62½c.
RICH BLACK SILKS, IN ALL THE MOST POPULAR MAKES, ¾ WIDE, AT $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75 AND $3; REAL BARGAINS.
CANVAS AND IRON GRENADINES, FROM ¾ TO 2 YARDS WIDE.
ALSO, TRAVELING DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY, CONSISTING OF GRAY SILK SERGES, PONGEES, WASH POPLINS, GRANITE POPLINS, MOSAMBIQUES, POPLIN DE PARIS, &c., &c.
N. B.—A LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF ELEGANT MOURNING BONNETS OF THE MOST APPROVED STYLES AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 BROADWAY.

SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES.

SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES on hand and made to order, of Linen or Cotton, at about the price of the material.

WILLIAM GARDNER,

No. 244 Canal-st., between Broadway and Centre st., directly opposite Earle's Hotel.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES.—

RIBBONS, VELVETS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES.

Small wares and Fancy Goods. A full assortment at popular prices.

W. J. ELGER,
No. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 18th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
(NEAR BLEECKER-ST.)

will offer on MONDAY, May 18, a full line of

CLOAKS,
SHAWLS
AND MANTILLAS,

OF THE NEWEST AND APPROVED DESIGNS OF THE SEASON.

ALSO,

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS AND FANCY GOODS,

TOGETHER WITH A LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF LACE CURTAINS, AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

Selections from the recent extensive Auction Sales enable us to offer at unprecedently low prices.

LACE CURTAINS, CRETONNE CHINTZES,

TWILLS, DIMITIES, BAZANS, &c.

SLIP COVERS CUT AND MADE.

TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,

NO. 809 BROADWAY.

AT GAYNOR'S,

PANNIER SKIRTS IN ALL THE LEADING PARIS STYLES, NOW OPENING.

Also several cases of our own SPECIALTY, PARIS HAND-MADE COUTILLE CORSETS, LIGHT TEXTURE, FOR SUMMER WEAR.

We have also added to our business LADIES' MORNING ROBES, DRESSES and SUITS, in WHITE and COLORED FRENCH LAWNS and other materials, very suitable for the COUNTRY and SEA SIDE.

GAYNOR'S,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

IRON BEDSTEADS.

IRON BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, CRADLES, HAT, UMBRELLA and WASHSTANDS, GARDEN CHAIRS, SETTEES, VASES, &c. WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

WILLIAM GARDNER,
No. 244 Canal-st., between Broadway and Centre st., directly opposite Earle's Hotel.

O'SULLIVAN & GREIG,

NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.,

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MAY 18,

GREAT INDUCEMENTS IN SILK CLOAKS, CLOTH CLOAKS, BRETON JACKETS, NEW STYLE, BURNOUS FOR EVENING AND CARRIAGE WEAR, AND MANY OTHER NEW SHAPES AND NOVELTIES AT REDUCED PRICES.

JUST RECEIVED,

AN INVOICE OF REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, AND REAL THREAD LACE POINTS, WHICH THEY WILL OFFER MUCH LESS THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.

LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, ROTONDES, BURNOUS JACKETS, AND OTHER NEW SHAPES IN BLACK AND WHITE LLAMA LACE, VERY CHEAP.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY AND AT POPULAR PRICES.

THEY CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THEIR STOCK OF READY MADE SUITS IN ALL THE LATEST PARIS SHAPES AND MATERIALS, FEELING CONFIDENT THAT THEY WILL BE FOUND SUPERIOR TO ANY IN THE CITY.

THEY ALSO OFFER BY THE YARD THEIR STOCK OF CHOICE MATERIALS FOR SUITS, CLOAKS, &c., &c.

THESE GOODS ARE NOVELTIES, AND CANNOT BE FOUND IN ANY OTHER HOUSE.

PRICES LOW.

O'SULLIVAN & GREIG,
NO. 771 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF 9TH-ST.

REDUCED PRICES.

REDUCED PRICES.
REDUCED PRICES.

Immense reduction of prices on our ENTIRE STOCK.

We have reduced our goods to astonishingly LOW PRICES, and have decided to sell our whole Spring stock

AT A SACRIFICE,

that we may be enabled in the Fall to present to our customers new, fresh and seasonable goods, throughout all our departments;

THEREFORE,

our customers will find at our Parasol Counter PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS AT REDUCED PRICES FROM LAST WEEK.

At our STRAW GOODS counter, All the most fashionable shapes in Plain and Fancy Bonnets and Round Hats, REDUCED FROM LAST WEEK'S PRICES.

In our RIBBON DEPARTMENT, All our Velvet Ribbons, Hat Ribbons, Sash Ribbons, Colored Crapes, French Flowers, Satins, Silks and Velvets, At a TREMENDOUS REDUCTION from LAST WEEK'S PRICES.

In our Lace and Embroidery Department, not only is there a GREAT REDUCTION throughout the WHOLE STOCK, but, in addition, we shall Offer GREAT BARGAINS in FINE FRENCH EMBROIDERED BANDS, AT UNHEARD-OF LOW PRICES.

At our TRIMMING COUNTERS, All the popular styles of Fringes, Gimps and Buttons, AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

At our HOISERY COUNTER will be found a complete stock of very desirable goods For Ladies', Gents' and Children's wear, At a GREAT REDUCTION FROM LAST WEEK'S PRICES.

In our LINEN HDKF. DEPARTMENT, we have made a GREAT REDUCTION in our WHOLE STOCK of LINEN CAMBRIC HDKF'S., GERMAN AND FRENCH CORSETS, &c.

In our HOUSEKEEPING and WHITE GOODS STOCK, the same reduction will be found FROM LAST WEEK'S PRICES.

In Toilet articles, Perfumery, and small wares, our assortment of best quality goods is complete, AT THE LOWEST PRICES TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

We have made such a reduction in price on our stock of FRENCH ORNAMENTS AND FANCY GOODS that our customers will not only be enabled (on account of the GENERAL REDUCTION OF PRICES throughout the whole store) to buy what they really need, but will be ASTONISHED to find a SURPLUS in their POCKETS, which they can invest at our FANCY GOODS COUNTERS, TO GRATIFY their taste for the BEAUTIFUL.

R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

E. F. MANY & CO.,

Nos. 14 & 16 FOURTH-AV., a few doors below Cooper Institute, having made extensive additions to their store, are now opening a large assortment in new patterns of ENGLISH VELVETS, BODY BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, THREE PLIES, INGRAINS,

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS, &c., &c., also Hair, Husk, Moss, and Excelsior Mattresses, Feathers, Bolsters, Pillows, &c.

Gilt and Walnut Cornices, Window Shades, Hollands, &c.

MATTRESSES.

MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, FEATHERS, Ticking, &c., in great variety, at attractive prices, and guaranteed quality.

WILLIAM GARDNER,

No. 244 Canal-st., between Broadway and Centre st., directly opposite Earle's Hotel.

STRAWS, STRAWS, STRAWS, AT VALENTINE & CO.'S,

No. 224 3d-av.,
One door from 20th-st.

Big lot of Ladies' Straw Hats, from auction, AT HALF THE REGULAR PRICES.

FINE HATS at 50 cents.
FINE HATS at 60 cents.
FINE HATS at 75 cents.

Ribbons, Flowers, Velvets and Millinery Goods, Corsets, Skirts, Embroideries, Laces, Parasols, Hdkfs., Gloves, Hosiery, Dress Trimmings, Notions and Fancy Goods, ALL AT OUR USUAL LOW PRICES.

VALENTINE & CO., No. 224 3d-av.,
One door above 20th-st.

SALOON TABLES.

IRON FRAME, MARBLE TOP SALOON TABLES, on hand and made to order.

WILLIAM GARDNER,

No. 244 Canal-st., between Broadway and Centre st., directly opposite Earle's Hotel.

DRY GOODS.

J. & P. COATS'

BEST SIX-CORD THREAD.

A full line of Nos. 50, 60, and 70, expressly adapted for fine work on sewing machines, requiring the

BEST AND STRONGEST SIX-CORD,

will be found in our stock.

E. A. MORRISON,

NOS. 827 AND 829 BROADWAY.

WINDOW SHADES,

WHITE AND BUFF HOLLAND

CORNICES,

GILT, BLACK WALNUT AND METAL.

TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,

NO. 809 BROADWAY.

COTTON SHEETING

AND SHIRTINGS, of all the well-known brands, retailed at Wholesale Prices.

WILLIAM GARDNER,

No. 244 Canal-st., between Broadway and Centre st., directly opposite Earle's Hotel.

SHAWLS,

AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

BERLIN WOOL SHAWLS, $5 EACH, (Formerly $7.)
FRENCH WOOL SHAWLS, $3 EACH, (Formerly $6.)
FRENCH WOOL SHAWLS $4 EACH, (Formerly $8.)
FRENCH SILK and WOOL SHAWLS, $4 EACH, (Formerly $9.)

ALSO,

A LARGE STOCK OF SUMMER CHALLIE AND BAREGE SHAWLS, FROM $4 TO $7 50 EACH.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CORNER CANAL AND MERCER STS.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

FAMILY LINENS,
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
WHITE GOODS,
IN ALL THE POPULAR MAKES, BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS,
TIDIES AND TOILET COVERS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS, EXHIBITION QUILTS,
PIQUES, PERCALES, CAMBRICS, PRINTS, &c., &c., &c.,

AT AND UNDER MARKET PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CORNER CANAL AND MERCER STS.

MANTILLA DEPARTMENT.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Invite the attention of purchasers to the GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS, BASQUES, WALKING SUITS, &c., &c.,

Made of the best materials and the LATEST PARIS DESIGNS, which they will offer on MONDAY, May 18, at a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES, TO CLOSE THE SEASON.

ALSO,

A FINE SELECTION OF REAL THREAD AND LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, FICHUES, PELISSES, &c., &c.

CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

TABLE LINEN.

TABLE LINEN in cloths and by the yard. NAPKINS, DOYLIES, TOWELS, TOWELING, NURSERY DIAPERS, &c. Some of the finest goods in the market, at tempting prices.

WILLIAM GARDNER,

No. 244 Canal-st., between Broadway and Centre st., directly opposite Earle's Hotel.

MILLINERY.

A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF LAdies', Misses' and Boys' Straw Hats, selling at less than cost for sixty days; all of the latest Spring styles. Now is your time to buy hats cheap. Call and examine at No. 391 Canal-st.

CARPETS.

BAILEY BROTHERS, CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 195 Fulton-av., opposite Flatbush-av., Brooklyn.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.

First-class Furniture in Parlor, Library and Chamber suites of newest styles.

Our entire stock warranted.

BOHNENKAMP & SOSSAU,
(formerly with Campbell & Hoyer,)
Manufacturers,
No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE, Established 1850.

Warehouses Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.

Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in the City, consisting of

CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.

Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—AT LARGEly reduced prices. BRAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts., offer their large and well-assorted stock of first-class furniture, consisting of sitting-room, parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room suites of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices. N. B.—All goods warranted.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,

Manufacturers of MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS, BILLIARD TABLE BEDS, PLUMBERS' SLABS, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds. MARBLEIZED SLABS for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c. Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
Middle Granville, N. Y.,
Warehouse and Show Rooms,
No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS—IN GREAT VARIEties, at reduced prices, at S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS— Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CLINTON HALL.

REGULAR NOMINATIONS, 1868-69.

At a meeting of members of the above Association, held at Curet's, No. 164 Broadway, the following-named gentlemen were nominated as officers for the ensuing year:

For President,
CHAS. F. ALLEN,
With Great Western Ins. Co.
For Vice-President,
M. C. D. BORDEN,
With LOW, HARRIMAN & CO.,
Corresponding Secretary,
J. J. McCANLIS,
With HENRY CLEWS & CO.
Recording Secretary,
WILLIAM L. BAILEY,
With ISAAC H. BAILEY.
Treasurer,
WILLIAM ARMSTRONG,
With A. T. STEWART & CO.
For Directors,
HARVEY H. WOODS,
With 3d-av. Railroad Co.
B. W. SOUTHWICK,
With GEO. BLISS & CO.
A. B. CARPENTER,
With Leather Manufacturers' Bank.
JOHN ROGERS,
With WILKIE & CO.
SAMUEL PUTNAM,
With FLETCHER, HARRISON & CO.
A. S. BURNISTON,
With TUPPER & BEATTIE.
JOHN R. LAWRENCE,
With United States Custom House.

ELECTION TUESDAY, 19TH INST.

POLL OPEN FROM 8 A. M. UNTIL 9 P. M.

Ratification Meeting at No. 164 Broadway on MONDAY NIGHT, at 8 o'clock.

W. A. HOLLY, Secretary.	
J. J. O'BRIEN,	S. W. HARNED,
W. T. PEOPLES,	J. R. LYON,
	Executive Committee.

DRUNKENNESS.

"Balloo's Whisky Disinclinator," only specific for drunkenness known. For proof positive call on or address, with stamp, H. S. BALLOO, No. 907 Broadway, corner 20th-st., New-York.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE EXclusively operative treatment of hernia, hemorrhoids, fistula, stricture, varicocele, cataract, and deformities of the face and eyes, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. During the past twenty years more than 5,000 cases have been treated, most of them successfully. It is the invariable rule to pronounce a case curable or otherwise at the first examination. The best accommodations are provided. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED.—Desertion, drunkenness, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained; advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney, &c., No. 78 Nassau-st.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, May 16
EUROPE........LEMARIE......SATURDAY, May 30
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, June 13
PEREIRE.......SURMONT......SATURDAY, June 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES. Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

BRITANNIA.......LAIRD........SATURDAY, May 23
HIBERNIA........MUNRO........SATURDAY, May 30
EUROPA..........CRAIG........SATURDAY, June 6

From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabin to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate to Glasgow or Derry, $35; Steerage, $30
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON (via Halifax) MONDAY, May 18
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY, May 23
CITY OF LONDON.........SATURDAY, May 30
ETNA (via Halifax).....MONDAY, June 1
CITY OF BALTIMORE......SATURDAY, June 6

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves.....WEDNESDAY, May 20
RUSSIA leaves...........WEDNESDAY, May 27
SCOTIA leaves...........WEDNESDAY, June 3
JAVA leaves.............WEDNESDAY, June 10
CHINA leaves............WEDNESDAY, June 17
CUBA leaves.............WEDNESDAY, June 24

Chief cabin passage..........$130
Second cabin passage.........80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage..........145
Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

PALMYRA.........May 21
MALTA...........May 28

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin.........$80 Gold.
Steerage......$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, COLORADO,
MINNESOTA, NEVADA,
NEBRASKA, IDAHO. } Building.

NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, May 20
MANHATTAN.........WEDNESDAY, May 27
MINNESOTA.........WEDNESDAY, June 10
COLORADO..........WEDNESDAY, June 24

From Pier No. 46 North River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE TO THE CONTINENT.

The new iron North German Steamship
SMIDT, Capt. H. RASCHEN,
of 2,400 tons capacity,
WILL SAIL FROM NEW-YORK
ON HER FIRST RETURN TRIP TO
BREMEN
about May 23.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin............$75 } Payable in
Second Cabin...........36 } Gold.
Steerage Passage.......$25.
An experienced surgeon on board.
For further information, freight and passage, apply to
THIELE, SEILER & CO.,
No. 2 Hanover Buildings,
Hanover-square.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP DENMARK
will leave TUESDAY, May 19, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NOTICE.—THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP DENMARK, Capt. THOMPSON, sails from Pier No. 47 North River, for Queenstown and Liverpool, on TUESDAY, May 19, at 2 o'clock P. M. Cabin passage, $100; Steerage, $30 currency. Apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM DIRECT TO BREMEN.

The elegant first-class steamship
QUAKER CITY, C. WOLF, Commander,
will sail for Bremen direct on SATURDAY, May 30, from Pier No. 13 North River.
Rates of passage: First cabin, $90; second cabin, $60; steerage, $28—gold. For passage apply to
LEXOW & VOIGT, Agents,
No. 2 New-Chambers-st.
Or on the pier to CHAS. BUSHOR.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

NEW-YORK AND MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
NEVADA, Capt. W. MEGILL.
VIRGO, Capt. J. DEAKEN.
The NEVADA will leave Pier No. 17, East River, on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 10 A. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, on THURSDAY, May 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT and RICHMOND.
New and elegant side-wheel steamships
HATTERAS, ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA and NIAGARA.
One of the above first-class ships will be dispatched every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, connecting with the Seaboard Inland Air-Line, Virginia and Tennessee Air-Line, South-Side and Petersburg Railroads, and Richmond and Danville and Virginia Central Railroads, taking freight and granting through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.
Bills of lading signed on the pier up to the hour of sailing. For freight or passage, having elegant stateroom accommodations, apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner Dey-st.

FIRST STEAMER FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.

FREIGHT TAKEN AT THE LOWEST RATES.
The favorite steamship
TYBEE, Capt. D. CAULKINS,
will leave Pier 4, North River, on SATURDAY, May 23, at 3 o'clock, P. M. precisely, for Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
Goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos without charge, also to the interior by railroad without charge for drayage in Galveston.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON....GAGER..........May 23.
CORTES..............WHITMAN........May 30.
GEO. CROMWELL.......VAILL..........June 6.
MARIPOSA............KEMBLE.........June 13.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH,
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
MAY 23—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Steamer leaving July 9 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Aug. 3 for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.
MAY 5—Steamship FULTON, connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.
MAY 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN FREIGHT TO CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

EIGHTY CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, 1½ CENTS PER POUND.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR, sails on SATURDAY, 23d inst., at noon. Her freight reaches San Francisco about four days in advance of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of 20th inst. For particulars apply at Freight Office, Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents
Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River,
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau, May 21.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, May 28.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, June 4
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR MOBILE.

FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,
for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, May 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions to all points on line of Mobile and Ohio Railroad.
Also, through passage-tickets and bills lading issued in connection with railroads in Florida to all places in the interior, and with steamers to points on the St. John's River.
Insurance to Fernandina, 1 per cent.
Superior passenger accommodations. Apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Measurement goods 10c. per foot, and lower than by any other line. The A 1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, CROWELL, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, May 16, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The MATANZAS will sail on the following Saturday.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Willow Tree, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Northport passenger trains and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead, and for Greenport SATURDAYS only.
4 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Hempstead and Glen Cove.
5:30 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point for Northport at 9:30 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 5:05 P. M. To take effect April 25, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room Cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with Sleeping-cars for West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:30 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

HOTELS.

MOUNT MANSFIELD HOTEL, STOWE, VT.

This elegant hotel, with ample accommodations for 400 guests, is now open for their reception. It is completely furnished throughout with every convenience and luxury for the comfort and pleasure of its guests, to which are added a large livery stable of fine horses, billiard-tables, bowling-alleys, cafe, &c. Its situation, in a beautiful village at the foot of Mount Mansfield, the noblest mountain in New-England, is one of the most delightful that can be found, combining, as it does, splendid scenery with walks and drives unequaled. The route is via Vermont Central Railroad, leaving cars at Waterbury Station. Full information cheerfully given by W. H. H. BINGHAM, President Mount Mansfield Hotel Company. Post Office address, Stowe, Vt.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, IN transit from Middletown, Conn., to New-York, via steamboat *State of New-York*, 6th inst., one black enameled TRAVELING BAG, turned bellows form, marked with a card C. G. Patterson, New-York, and containing ladies' undergarments, infant's dresses, &c. The above reward will be paid for return of bag and contents to W. L. CRANE, Adams Express Company, No. 59 Broadway.

LOST—ON THE 15TH INST., A BLACK LEATHER LETTER-CASE. The full money value of its contents will be paid to the finder on returning it to WM. E. SEDGWICK, No. 50 Wall-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CENTRAL PARK and BOULEVARD LOTS
For sale by
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

DESIRABLE LOTS ON THE PRINCIPAL avenues and streets, above and below the Central Park, for sale by ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

GRAND BOULEVARD LOTS.
The subscriber has for sale several plots of land of various sizes and most eligibly situated on the Grand Boulevard, on the west side of Central Park, extending from 59th to 155th sts.
The advance in price of lots on this Boulevard, although already considerable, has scarcely commenced, and every capitalist will do well to secure, without further delay, a toothold along this line, which has a promising future equaled by no other part of the City, and along which the highest prices of Broadway property will surely extend. WM. H. RAYNOR,
No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN 32D-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY and 5th-av., an elegant brown-stone English basement house, four-story, 18x55; lot 18x¾ the block, in perfect order, with possession soon. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE house in 42d-st., near 5th-av.; four story, high stoop; 22x60x½ block; to be sold on account of owner's removal to the country. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE, modern improvements, in 30th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, completely furnished, and ready for immediate occupation. For permits apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

EIGHTH-AV.—FOR SALE, TWO LOTS EAST side of 8th-av., between 129th and 130th sts., fifty feet north of 129th-st. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.

200 lots on Central-av., half a mile west of Tremont depot, on Harlem Railroad, with streets and avenues graded.
20 acres of villa sites, from 1 to 3 acres each, fronting on Central-av., opposite the above.
SCARSDALE—A highly cultivated farm of 190 acres at Scarsdale, between Harlem and New-Haven Railroads; elevated grounds; extensive views; well watered and wooded, and planted with choice ornamental trees; would be divided into villa plots of 10 to 20 acres each. Terms easy. For further particulars and maps apply to
H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 26 PINE-ST.,
Offer for sale at Greenville, Bergen Point, Roselle, Westfield, Plainfield, Somerville, Whitehouse, and at all points on the line of the
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,
houses, lots, country seats and farms. We offer no property that we have not thoroughly examined. Descriptive lists just issued, complete with time tables, maps and detailed descriptions of the towns and villages and the property we are offering for sale.

FOR SALE—ON THE LINE OF THE NEW-Jersey Central Railroad, 31 miles from New-York; seven trains each way daily; a very desirable country place, containing eight acres of choice land, plenty of fruit, a good orchard of choice apples and pears; plenty of small fruit; house, carriage house, barn, farmer's dwelling, &c., all fenced, in good order; under drained; location first-class; on the Turnpike Road leading from Boundbrook to New-Brunswick, and fronting on the Raritan River; free from mosquitoes, and perfectly healthy. Price, including tools, wagons, &c., $5,000. Inquire of C. J. FISHER, No. 272 Washington-av., Brooklyn, or No. 60 South-st., corner Wall, New-York.

FOR SALE—"CLIFTON POINT," AT RHINE-beck on the Hudson, at auction, WEDNESDAY, May 20, at 1 P. M., on the premises—The late residence of Freeborn Garrettson, deceased, occupying a bold headland on the east bank; 124 acres excellent land, with water grant entire frontage; inland and water views unsurpassed; mansion large; lawn, walks, &c., well arranged. For circulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or F. T. GARRETTSON, executor, (counselor, &c.,) No. 26 Broad-st., New-York.
N. B.—60 per cent. can remain on mortgage 3 years.

A FINE FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT for sale, 1½ hours from New-York, by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, on the Raritan, 4 acres excellent land, sloping to the south. The improvements on the property are a mansion, with 13 rooms in fine order; new farm-house, green-house, stable, carriage house, barns, &c.; very fine garden, well stocked with small fruits; grounds in good order, with plenty of shade; only one mile from depot; fine drives and healthy location. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 103 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., THE country place of the late E. Boonen Graves, containing about 75 acres, about 1½ miles from the depot. There are on the premises a very large and costly mansion house, with all modern improvements, farm-house, barns, grape-house, green-house, and ice-house filled, with all other necessary outbuildings; the buildings and grounds in excellent order. For further particulars apply to R. S EMMET, Executor, No. 54 William-st., or at the farm-house on the premises.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGE AND FIVE acres of ground for sale; the cottage is new, just built, contains nine bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and reception rooms.
It is complete with all the modern improvements; gas, hot and cold water in all the rooms; the view from the balconies is one of the finest at the Branch; half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to JOHN HOEY, No. 59 Broadway.

FOR SALE—OPPOSITE DANIEL DREW'S property, at Madison, on THURSDAY, May 21, at 10 A. M., 100 acres of beautiful land, divided in lots to suit purchasers. None but first-class houses will be allowed on the property. Terms made easy; one-third down, balance on bond and mortgage for two years. Also, my farm of about 200 acres will be offered the same day. Address E. HOLLAND, Madison, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED, for the Summer or the year, a fine large house, situated on an elevation sloping gradually to the Harlem River and surrounded by magnificent forest trees; only one hour from the City Hall by four different means of communication; is well adapted for a club of gentlemen or a large private family for the Summer or Winter.
LEWIS B. or FRANK G. BROWN,
No. 58 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—ON SLOPE OF MOUNTAIN, sites of 4 to 30 acres; orchard and woodland; magnificent views, surrounded by handsome residences, on Northfield-road and Mountain-av.; one mile from station; one hour from New-York; also, sites on top of mountain, adjoining Gen. McClellan and Dr. Marcy. Apply to BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, or A. P. PILLOT, No. 67 Wall-st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT DOBBS' FERRY FOR SALE.—A first-class frame house, filled in, 14 rooms, gas and water throughout, billiard room, conservatory, &c.; two acres of ground tastefully laid out in lawn and garden; fine fruit, shade and ornamental trees, excellent kitchen garden, &c.; good stable for four horses; very fine views up and down the river. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to JOHN B. KITCHEN, at Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FIFTY-FIVE ACRES of excellent land on the east end of Long Island; under the highest state of cultivation; the dwelling house is large and commodious, and the barn and outbuildings first class. Will exchange for New-York or Brooklyn property. Views and full particulars at the office of F. F. BORRELL, No. 64 Broadway, Room 31.

FOR SALE—ON FORT HILL, STATEN ISLAND, 25 minutes from the City, an elegant house, with about half an acre of land; house two stories and French roof, built in the best manner and of the best materials, with modern improvements; fine and extensive view upon all sides.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP—Near Tarrytown; 25 acres; new house filled in with brick, 13 large rooms, fine lawn, shade, ornamental and fruit trees; two splendid brooks of water; grounds in a high state of cultivation; no stone; location perfectly healthy. Apply to GERARD B. HAMMOND, M. D., on the premises.

FOR SALE—NEAR PLAINFIELD, N. J., A cottage house containing eight rooms, with stable; grounds comprise one acre, beautifully shaded and stocked with all kinds of fruit. Apply to G. F. BLAKE, 59 Pierrepont-st., or A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE and lot, 45x100; house just finished; price $3,500; terms easy. Also, one double frame house, corner lot, 75x145; price $4,000; situated on the highest ground in Morrisania. For terms apply at No. 109 Fulton-st. or No. 52 Ann-st.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, 125 acres, within thirteen miles of New-York; elegant buildings; near railroad depot and steamboat landing. $17,000. Other farms all prices and locations. Parties wishing to buy, sell or exchange, call or address W. H. MELICK, No. 421 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—210 acres, with mansion and farm-houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings, situate about two miles from Williams bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st. No agents need apply.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEWBURG TO let; house 50 feet square with 14 feet wide piazza; view of the Hudson and country unequaled; garden made; ice-house filled; fine stable. Apply to
CLARE, HOLGATE & CO.,
No. 248 Canal-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A BARGAIN.—THREE NEW FRENCH-ROOF houses, for exchange for City property, at Forest Grove, Morrisania. The best location in town; all modern improvements; twenty minutes from 42d-st., and from three to eight minutes from horse and steam cars. Inquire at No. 87 Bowery.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY residence, furnished, having a fine view of the Sound, in Fairfield County, Conn.; house modern, with 8 acres. Apply to G. A. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st., between 1 and 3 o'clock.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES ON THE HUD-son and Long Island, directly on the shore; handsomely furnished and in aristocratic neighborhoods; photographs of many may be seen at our office. PARKER, YOUNG & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE OR TO RENT, furnished, cottages on the sea shore, delightfully situated, and surrounded by first-class improvements. Apply to LEWIS B. or FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

VILLA PLOTS IN HUDSON CITY, N. J., FOR SALE.—High ground and neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply to C. P. NICOLL, second house above the reservoir, Bergen Wood-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO HIRE FOR THE SUMMER A furnished country house on the north shore of Long Island; the house must contain seven bedrooms, besides parlors and kitchen. Address Box No. 1,222 New-York Post Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WATER POWER AND MILL PRIVILEGE wanted to lease for a term of years by a manufacturing Company; must be within fifty miles of this City, on or near river or rail; power required about forty horse; two-story building about 30x60; well lighted; for the manufacture of hardware. Apply, with full particulars, to Box No. 3,232 New-York Post Office.

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING.—FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, solicit orders for anything in their line. Superior quality and moderate prices.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—THE MAGNIFICENT MANSION AND family residence of the late Daniel Holsman, Esq., delightfully situated on the East Bank of the Passaic River, three minutes' walk from the Erie Railway station, at Passaic Bridge, New-Jersey; 11 miles (or 47 minutes) from the New-York City Hall; numerous daily trains. The mansion, containing 25 rooms, is a large, substantial three-story brick building, with stone basement and spacious verandahs surrounding on all sides, to which a splendid conservatory is attached, a fine garden, hot-houses, forcing beds, with choice fruit trees, vines, shrubbery, &c. The elevated pleasure grounds on which the mansion stands, include a beautiful grove of large ornamental native and foreign forest trees. In front are two beautiful lakes, separated from each other only by the carriage drive, and abounding with choice fish. The mansion would afford a most delightful family residence, or be suitable for a select boarding house or seminary.
Also, 165 acres of land, with farm-house, barns, stables and outbuildings to let separately, or with the mansion. Refer to Mr. Anthony Post, at the "Cottage" on the premises. Apply to SAMUEL SHERMAN, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—FOR THREE YEARS, A SPLENDID country residence of about 10 acres on North Hempstead Harbor, L. I. The house is large and commodious, containing 21 rooms; is heated with hot air and contains gas and water conveniences throughout; on the premises, besides all the necessary outbuildings, are a grapery, a greenhouse and a trout pond; in front of the mansion is a fine lawn with an extensive water front and a beautiful grove of locusts, evergreens and other choice trees; there is an abundance of fruit of many varieties on the place; or the place will be sold with the balance of the farm, (in all about 96 acres,) on which are a farm-house and other buildings. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT FOR RENT.—Will be leased for one or more years, the family residence of the late Thomas H. Leggett, in the village of Flushing, L. I. The dwelling is a large two-story double house, with wing attached. The grounds are ample and richly ornamented, comprising over six acres, with large gardens, lawns, &c., a good barn, carriage-house, work-shop, hennery, icehouse, and in fact all the surroundings of a first-class private residence. The furniture will also be let with the place, and early possession given. With best of schools, churches and society, and easy access to the City, this offers a rare opportunity to a gentleman of leisure or business. Apply to J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET, FURNISHED, FOR THE SEA-son, year or two years, or for sale, with or without furniture, the fine country seat at Rye, known as the Patterson-place, containing three acres of land tastefully laid out in lawn, and embellished with shrubbery, flowers, and a general variety of fruit and ornamental trees, all in bearing condition; house contains 11 rooms, with range, filtered cistern, and verandah all round the house. For further particulars and terms inquire at Rye of S. FIELD, Station Master N. Y. and N. H. R. R. Depot.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—TO LET, FOR one or three years, a newly-furnished dwelling house, with about four acres of land; location high; size of house, 50x50 feet; gas in every room, water, dumb waiter, &c.; ice-house, filled; good garden spot; plenty of shade trees; large barn and carriage house; stable accommodations for five or more horses; half a mile from depot; 16 trains daily. For further particulars, apply to GEO. W. FORSYTH, at Morristown, N. J., or to P. P., between 12 and 2, at No. 128 Broadway, Room No. 1.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON STATEN Island, one mile from Vanderbilt Landing on the Richmond road; beautifully situated with a very fine view and handsome grounds in perfect order; ice-house filled; carriage and horse, cow, poultry, &c.; can be seen and possession given at any time. Inquire at first toll gate on the Richmond road, or at No. 124 5th-av., before 12 M., or between 2 and 3 o'clock.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES to let, pleasantly located, on Staten Island, Inwood, Yonkers, Mamaroneck, New-Rochelle, Newburgh, Hastings, Tarrytown, New-York, Orange, Irvington, Newark, Perth Amboy, Scotch Plains, New-Jersey and various other localities. Also, houses in this City and Brooklyn. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT SUMMIT, N. J., ONE HOUR'S ride by Morris and Essex Railroad from Hoboken, elegant houses, quite new, chateau roofs, with or without stables, situated in a beautiful park of forty acres. Also, one neatly furnished house in the same park. Address J. RIERA, Summit, N. J., or apply to GUS. J. THEBAUD, No. 133 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED OR FURNISHED IN best style, a residence in Morrisania, 8 minutes from depot; stable, coach-house and coachman's room; acre of ground, handsome walks, all kinds of fruits; nine trains from City daily; neighborhood private and first class. Apply to A. P. SMITH & BRO., No. 1,304 Broadway.

COUNTRY COTTAGES NEAR THE Sound, on Boston Post-road, one hour from City; well furnished; two cows, horses and carriages, hay, fuel; flower and vegetable garden all planted. To a good party a low rent. PARKER, YOUNG & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—ON CASTLETON HILL, STATEN ISL-and, 15 minutes' walk from Factoryville ferry, a double cottage, with 13 rooms, and three acres of land; barn, carriage house, &c; rent $650 per year. For particulars inquire of JOSE MANZANEDO, No. 8 Cedar-st., New-York City.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON 130TH-ST., HARLEM, TO LET.—House three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, handsomely furnished, with all conveniences, and in complete order; 20x42x100; price $175 per month. Apply only to ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—NO. 13 FAIR-ST., NEAR BROAD, Newark, N. J., store and dwelling; good location for wholesale and retail business, or for a dry goods fancy store, or for a cigar wholesale and retail business; gas and water fixtures complete. Inquire at No. 13 Fair-st., or at Room No. 39, No. 117 Broadway.

TO LET—AT CEDAR GROVE, S. I., OVER-looking lower bay, two good sized and comfortable cottages; one furnished, the other unfurnished, each having a garden plot containing fruit trees, berries, &c.; stable room large; ice-house well filled. Apply to WM. R. MARSH, Green Point Ferry.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AN ENGLISH-BASE-ment house, with all modern improvements; in excellent order; rent $700 for five months. Inquire on the premises, 42 Tompkins-place, fourth door from Degraw, South Brooklyn.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT HOUSE AND lands late of F. W. Edwards, at Bronxville, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 72 acres, with improvements. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AT SUMMIT, N. J.—ONE HOUR BY RAIL from the City, to let, a new and modern-built house; location elevated, fine view, three minutes' walk from the depot. Apply to W. J. COCHRAN, No. 895 Broadway, or to J. BONNEL, at Summit.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON THE Orange Mountain, 1½ miles from depot; the house contains 12 rooms; there are, also, stable, garden and fruit trees; location healthy; rent $500. Apply to R. BONNE, No. 65 Liberty-st.

TO LET—DURING HIS ABSENCE IN EUROPE, the splendid residence of John Taylor, at Bay Side, Flushing; elegantly furnished, baths, stables, icehouse, ten acres, ornamental grounds.
R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COUNTRY PLACE, with large mansion and 30 acres of land, at Morristown, N. J., one mile from the depot. Apply to R. S. EMMET, No. 54 William-st., or to W. C. EMMET, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT—Furnished, located near Riverdale, 12 acres of land, carriage house, garden house, ice-house, and large grapery. Apply to I. ODELL, No. 4 Jauncey Court.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR, TWO furnished houses at Rye, N. Y.; one directly on the water; most delightfully situated. Apply to HENRY A. KELLEY, No. 43 White-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEW-Rochelle (Lathers' Hill;) a fine house and carriage house; splendid view of the Sound. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS, NO 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st. Apply at the bank on the premises.

TO LET—THE DWELLING NO 163 WEST 21ST-st., with the furniture. Apply to HARPER & BROTHERS, No. 331 Pearl-st., Franklin-square.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Seventy-second-street, from the Fourth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner, or owners, occupant, or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: *First*—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, number 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the eighteenth day of May, 1868, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days, next after the said eighteenth day of May, 1868, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 1 o'clock P. M. *Second*—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office of the City of New-York, there to remain until the 30th day of May, 1868. *Third*—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid, are as follows, to wit: All those pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being on Seventy-second-street, in the City of New-York, between the Fifth-avenue and the East River, and extending on either side of said Seventy-second-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and, *Fourth*—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a general term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of June, 1868, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
JAMES H. COLEMAN, }
WILLIAM V. BRADY, } Commissioners.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, }
Dated NEW-YORK, April 14, 1868.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
First—For building sewers in Broadway, between Forty-sixth and Forty-ninth streets, and in Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.
Second—For building sewer in Seventy-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
Third—For building sewers in Tenth-avenue, from Fifty-first-street to and through Fiftieth-street to near Ninth-avenue.
Fourth—For building sewers in Allen-street, between Canal and Rivington streets, and in Grand-street, between Centre and Elm streets.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
First—Both sides of Broadway, from Forty-sixth to Forty-ninth-street; also, both sides of Forty-seventh-street and Forty-eighth-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue.
Second—Both sides of Seventy-seventh-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.
Third—Both sides of Tenth-avenue, from Forty-ninth to Fifty-first-street; also, both sides of Fiftieth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue.
Fourth—Both sides of Allen-street, from Hester to Canal-street, and from Rivington to Delancey-street; also, both sides of Grand-street, from Centre to Elm-street.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to JACOB F. OAKLEY, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, May 15, 1868. }

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—AN ELEGANT DOUBLE store and lofts on Broad-st., near Beaver-st., well and substantially built; possession immediately. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET FROM JULY 1.—The first floor, cellar and first loft of store No. 361 Broadway, between Franklin and Leonard sts. Apply to JOHN LLOYD'S SONS.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE CORNER STORE and dwelling No. 76 6th-av. Has been a drug store for three years. Anti-liquor. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 1 Great Jones-st.

TO LET—SPLENDID LIGHT LOFTS IN NO. 21 Fulton-st., near Fulton Ferry, with steam power. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

TO LET—NO. 207 WATER-ST., NEAR FULTON Ferry, with steam power. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—THE QUESTION IS OFTEN ASKED, where can I find a good, pleasant, quiet, boarding house, with first-class board, and where order and neatness is the motto? Call at No. 80 and 82 West 29th-st., a few doors west from 5th-av. The very best of references given, and from parties which have boarded there the past two years. A suite of rooms on second floor, and three rooms for single gentlemen, with cold and hot water, baths, gas, &c., can now be had.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let front and back room, also hall bedroom on second floor, furnished or unfurnished, to gentlemen with or without partial board; location central, near Broadway. Apply at No. 164 Elm-st., between Broome and Grand sts.

NO. 148 WEST 37TH-ST., NEAR BROAD-WAY.—Respectable gentlemen or families can obtain at once a few pleasant and newly-furnished rooms, with or without board; house strictly first-class, a very pleasant home, and terms moderate.

A HANDSOME AND NEWLY FURNISH-ed parlor and bedroom, also a smaller furnished bedroom, to let to gentlemen, with or without breakfast, No. 248 Fourth-av., opposite Dr. Bellows' church.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET HAND-somely furnished rooms to gentlemen; breakfast given if desired; at No. 83 (old No.) West 13th-st., a few doors below 6th-av. References exchanged.

NO. 44 JANE-ST., NEAR ABINGDON-square—Back parlor and front hall bedroom; first-class board, gas, bath, hot and cold water; terms reasonable.

TO LET—IN THE VICINITY OF ST. CLOUD Hotel, Broadway and 42d-st., two small furnished rooms, to a single gentleman; partial board if desired. Address E. L., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

NO. 61 7TH-AV., NEAR 14TH-ST.— Handsomely furnished rooms en suite or singly, with board; dinner at 1, if desired; references exchanged.

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD AT LOW rates for the Summer to gentlemen only. No. 164 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

VERY DESIRABLE NEWLY FUR-NISHED rooms to let without board. Apply at No. 52 West 24th-st.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN A private family; references exchanged. Apply at No. 326 (old number—new No. 356) Lexington-av.

HANDSOME ROOMS TO LET—TO GEN-tlemen, without board. No. 263 4th-av., above Union-square.

TO LET—A NEATLY FURNISHED FRONT bedroom. Inquire of Mrs. WILLIAMS, No. 325 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

SEVERAL NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms to let to gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 59 Grove-st.

NO. 34 WEST 21ST-ST.—A NICELY FUR-nished square room and hall bedroom to let, with first-class board, in private family.

NO. 134 EAST 16TH-ST.—(LATE MRS. S. A FAULKNER'S.)—To let, with board, suites of rooms.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—BOARD AT NO. 67 Henry-st.; rooms for families or single gentlemen.

FIRST-CLASS ROOMS, WITH OR WITH-out board, at No. 73 West 44th-st.

TO LET—ROOMS AND BEDROOMS IN HOUSE No. 46 Hudson-st. Apply in the store.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BELMONT HALL, New-Brighton, S. I., (north shore,) now open; overlooks Bay; thirty minutes from Cortlandt-st., four from landing. Call at No. 34 East 12th-st.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD 1½ hours from New-York, convenient to boat and depot; charges reasonable. R. J. STEVENSON, Stamford, Conn.

DESIRABLE BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED at a private house, one hour and a quarter by railroad or boat; large rooms and delightfully located. Refers to Mr. Lord, No. 46 Dey-st.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR MAY AND June. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NOTICE.

Dominy's Hotel, on Fire Island, will be opened June 1, by A. SMITH, who has kept the Peconic House, Greenpoint, for the last four years.
AUGUSTUS SMITH.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR BOSTON VIA BRISTOL.
For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, CAPE COD and all points of railway communication East and North.
The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
Connecting with steamboat express at Bristol at 4:30 A. M., arriving at Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the Eastern and Northern morning trains from that city.
Tickets and staterooms obtained at office on the pier, (40;) and Westcott's Express office, No. 1 Park-place; also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the offices of Westcott's Express Company in New-York and Brooklyn.
Freights taken at the lowest rates. Freight express train leaves Bristol at 6 A. M., arriving in Boston at 8:30 A. M. H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
G. W. TIERS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.
To Boston, first-class..........$3
To Providence, first-class.......2
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL,
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 5 P. M.,
And foot of 19th-st., East River,
at 6 P. M., daily.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Up-town passengers, by taking the boat at 19th-st., East River, have one and a half hours longer at their homes, and avoid the crowded streets in the lower part of the City.
Passengers from down town, taking Avenue A or Avenue B cars, from the Astor House, or the South and 34th-st. cars, will be landed within two blocks of this Pier. The Steamers will also stop at this Pier in the morning, and on the down trip to land such passengers as desire it.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway, D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.— The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, May 9, 9:00 A. M.	Monday, May 11, 8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, May 12, 10:30 A. M.	Wed., May 13, 10:00 A. M.
Thurs., May 14, 8:30 A. M.	Thurs., May 15, 1:00 P. M.
Friday, May 15, 9:30 A. M.	Friday, May 15, 1:30 P. M.
Saturday, May 16, 2:00 P. M.	Monday, May 18, 2:00 P. M.
Tuesday, May 19, 2:00 P. M.	Wed., May 20, 6:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAM-ers ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.— Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

FOR SALE—A STAUNCH TUGBOAT, LENGTH 63 feet, breadth 16 feet, cylinder 16x16; new boilers, and ready for service. Apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, No. 174 Chambers-st.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.

For Excursions and Picnic Parties—Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Raritan Beach Grove. Barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKET and CROMWELL. Steamboats of all kinds. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge foot of Morton-st.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENEY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

GAS WORKS, FOR TOWNS, FACTORIES, hotels, country dwellings, &c.—Hirzel's German Apparatus in successful operation in Europe and America. Refer to Holmes, Booth & Hayden's, Waterbury, Conn., and others. RICHTER & AUSTIN, No. 2 Hanover Buildings, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

Commences at 8. Terminates at 11.
MONDAY EVENING, May 18, and every evening.
Immense success and
second week of Fred. G. Maeder's
Sensational Drama, entitled
LOST,
with wondrous and unapproachable triumphs of Scenic Art and Mechanical Applications.
The Red Chamber Transformation,
To the Terrace of the Chateau,
arranged by L. W. Seavey, Esq.
The Storm and Inundation Scene,
introducing
RAIN OF REAL WATER,
never before attempted on any stage.
The entire stage engulfed in water, forming an
AQUATIC AVALANCHE,
dazzlingly and thrillingly illumined by the
FLASHES OF LIGHTNING.
Great combination cast:
Messrs. JOHN DYOTT, McKEE RANKIN, G. C. BONIFACE, C. HALE, F. LAWLOR, G. ATKINS, G. PARKES, Misses KATE NEWTON, CELIA LOGAN, EMMA SKERRITT, and others.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Admission..........75 cents
Reserved Seats.....50 cents extra
Family Circle......50 cents
Balcony Boxes......$8
Proscenium Boxes...$15
Seats can be secured at the office of the Opera House, Schirmer's, No. 701, and Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway. Doors open at 7½.
"LOST" MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....MR. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
will be acted a drama in four acts, entitled
THE WHITE COCKADE.
The incidents of this drama are supposed to occur during the rebellion of the Highlanders in favor of the exiled Prince Charles Stuart (the Young Pretender,) in the year 1745. THE WHITE COCKADE was the distinguishing badge worn by his adherents, and in those days the mere possession of such a token was regarded as a proof of treason to the Government.
The whole of the music, including an original overture introducing old English and Scotch airs, composed and arranged by..........Thomas Baker
The Scenery by.....Mr. H. Isherwood and R. H. Halley
The Properties by..........Mr. Timony
Costumes and Uniforms by Messrs. Flannery and Benschoten
The Machinery by..........Mr. Butler and Assistants
Characters by Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. E. MILTON, Mr. J. McGEE, Mr. W. H. POPE, Mr. B. DURAND, Mr. E. CASHIN, Mr. HOWE, Mr. MINTON, Mr. G. WHITE, Mr. QUIGLY, Mr. T. WARD, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss KATE RANOE, Miss ANNIE WARD, and Miss MARY BARRETT.

FRENCH THEATRE.

Second and last week of the
ENGLISH OPERA SEASON.
CAROLINE RICHINGS..........DIRECTRESS
MONDAY, MAY 18, Gounod's grand Opera
FAUST.
Campbell..........as..........Mephistopheles
Castle............as..........Faust
Seguin............as..........Valentine
Arnold............as..........Wagner
Miss Richings.....as..........Marguerite
Mrs. E. Seguin....as..........Siebel
Mrs. Arnold.......as..........Martha
GRAND ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS.
TUESDAY—Last time of MARTHA.
WEDNESDAY—Benefit of E. Seguin—BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Box sheet now open at theatre; 701 and 114 Broadway.

FRENCH THEATRE—SOR TERESA.

Sole Lessee and Director..........J. GRAU.
NEW SCALE OF PRICES OF ADMISSION.
MONDAY, MAY 25, RISTORI'S FAREWELL,
for the eighth time, Camoletti's celebrated drama,
SOR TERESA—SISTER TERESA.
Reserved seats—Private boxes, four seats, $10; parquette $2; dress circle $1 50.
General admission $1; family circle 50c.
TUESDAY, May 26, MARIE ANTOINETTE.
WEDNESDAY, May 27—MATINEE—SOR TERESA.
For the matinee only private boxes may be secured.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY.

RISTORI—SOR TERESA.
ADELAIDE RISTORI'S FAREWELL IN AMERICA.
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 23, ONLY TIME
of Camoletti's celebrated drama, SOR TERESA.
SISTER TERESA, OR ISABELLA SUARETZ.
NEW SCALE OF PRICES—Admission $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra; family circle 50 cents.
Ticket offices—Peters' music store, 198 Broadway, N.Y.

STEINWAY HALL.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
MONDAY, MAY 18, 1868,
HANDEL'S ORATORIO OF THE MESSIAH,
with the following powerful cast:
MADAME PAREPA-ROSA,
MRS. JENNY KEMPTON,
MR. GEO. SIMPSON,
MR. J. R. THOMAS,
MR. E. J. CONNOLLY,
MR. G. W. COLBY.
GRAND CHORUS OF THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
Mr. F. L. RITTER..........Conductor.
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' FULL ORCHESTRA.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
RESERVED SEATS, 50 CENTS EXTRA.

SECOND PERFORMANCE,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 19,
CLASSIC CONCERT,
MADAME PAREPA-ROSA
AND
GRAND ORCHESTRA.
The following important works will be performed under the direction of
MR. THEO. THOMAS:
Suit No. 3, in D, by..........Bach
Reformation Symphony (first time)..........Mendelssohn
Overture to Leonora, by..........Beethoven
Dramatic Symphony, Romeo and Juliet, by..........Berlioz
Third performance on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 20.
MENDELSSOHN'S GREAT WORK, ELIJAH.

IRVING HALL.

BLIND TOM'S CONCERTS.
The unprecedented success which has attended these entertainments induces the management to announce a THIRD SERIES to commence on
MONDAY EVENING, May 18,
which will positively be the
LAST SIX NIGHTS OF
BLIND TOM,
the wonderful negro boy Pianist.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2 o'clock.
Seats may be secured at Pond's, Nos. 547 and 865 Broadway; also at No. 114 Broadway, and at the Box office from 9 to 4 daily.

ROSSINI'S CELEBRATED ORATORIO, "MOSES IN EGYPT," will be performed at ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 8th-st., TUESDAY EVENING, May 19, 1868, at 8 o'clock. Tickets $1 each. To be had at the Sexton's office, Dachauer & Vilanova's, No. 28 East 14th-st., and at all the principal music stores and hotels. Reserved seats 50 cents extra, to be had only at the Sexton's office, at the Church.

KAULBACH'S GRAND CARTOON
OF THE AGE OF THE REFORMATION,
Fifth-av. Art Gallery, corner 14th-st.,
DAY AND EVENING.

MEETINGS.

A PUBLIC MEETING WILL BE HELD in the large hall of the Cooper Union on MONDAY EVENING, May 18, 1868, to consider what ought and can be done to protect and elevate the Indians in the United States and Territories, and remove the causes of the frequent wars on the frontiers between them and the white settlers.
PETER COOPER, Esq.
HENRY BERGH, Esq.
STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D.
THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D.
SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D.
JOSEPH SANDERSON, D. D.
EDWARD G. ANDREWS, D. D.
HENRY BLANCHARD, D. D.
WM. IVES BUDINGTON, D. D.
Rev. JAMES M. BUCKLEY.
WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr., Esq.
VINCENT COLYER, Esq.
J. MUNDIE, Esq.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION }
OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, May 12, 1868. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the members, and the election of officers and directors of this Institution will be held at the Institution, Washington Heights, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 19th inst., at 1 o'clock. There will be an exhibition of the pupils on the occasion, which life members are particularly invited to witness. The Hudson River R. R. train will convey members to the nearest station, 152d-st.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE A. C. S., }
FORT SCHUYLER, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1868. }
PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.
Sealed proposals (from regular butchers only) will be received at the office of the undersigned until 12 o'clock M., the 21st inst., for furnishing the troops at Fort Schuyler with fresh Beef for six months, commencing June 1, 1868.
The Beef to be of good marketable quality, with equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat, neck, shanks and kidney tallow excluded, and delivered at the expense of the contractor in such quantities and at such times as may be required.
Proposals will be in duplicate and should state the full name of the bidder, his present place of business and residence. The envelope inclosing the name to be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing fresh Beef."
The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.
M. O'BRIEN,
First Lieutenant First Artillery, A. C. S.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, }
Corner of Houston and Greene sts. }
NEW-YORK CITY, May 13, 1868. }
SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, May 18, 1868, for the delivery at such wharves in New-York harbor as may be directed:
402,318 (four hundred and two thousand three hundred and eighteen) pounds of good merchantable oats.
606,478 (six hundred and six thousand four hundred and seventy-eight) pounds of good merchantable timothy hay.
94,260 (ninety-four thousand two hundred and sixty) pounds of good rye straw.
The same for shipment to North Carolina, subject to inspection by an Officer of this Department.
The United States reserves the privilege of rejecting any or all of the bids if deemed advisable.
The successful bidder will be required to commence delivery immediately.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Forage," and addressed to the undersigned.
RUFUS INGALLS, Brevet Major-General,
and Assistant Quartermaster-General.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—SIX TO ten miles of railroad near New-York City will be ready for grading within a couple of weeks. Contractors wishing to examine the line with reference to proposals will please address (stating their experience and facilities) CONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE, New-York *Tribune* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL of from $10,000 to $20,000, in the business of manufacturing the finest known brands of wines and champagnes. The vineyards are stocked with the best wine-making grapes, and will produce from 25,000 to 30,000 gallons of wine.
For particulars address, with real name, A. S., Post-office Drawer No. 96, Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE PATENTS COVERING THE manufacture of a new article which is superior to every other of its class, in style, finish and efficiency. Also, the greater part of the tools and machinery required to manufacture the article extensively. Apply to E. S. RENWICK, No. 34 Beach-st., New-York.

COAL YARD FOR SALE—ONE BLOCK from river, west side, below Bank-st. Old established and doing a good business. Particulars of
PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

SHOW CASES OLD AND NEW OF ALL descriptions sold at the lowest prices by HOFFMAN & FERSCH, No. 148 Chatham-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ELEVENTH WEEK.

Immense hit of Mr. G. L. Fox's trick Pantomime
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
The great Comedian and Pantomimist
Mr. GEORGE L. FOX
in his unrivalled performance of CLOWN.
A complete triumph; quoted for its beauty; admired for its brilliancy; enjoyed for its diversified charms; imitated for its superiority; recognized in town talk as the great pleasure hit of the metropolis; its prevailing sensation.
Burlesque....(with songs)....Miss ALICE HARRISON
Romance..........Mrs. C. EDMUNDS
Pantaloon..........Mr. CHAS. K. FOX
Harlequin..........FRANK LACY
Columbine..........Mlle. ADA LAURENT
other characters by
Messrs. Sinclair, Howland, Quinlan and Gillett.
The greatest danseuse in the country,
Mlle. RITA SANGALLI.
Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 1½, HUMPTY DUMPTY MATINEES.
Doors open at 7½; begins at 8; closes at 10½.
Prices, 50c., 75c., $1 and $1 50.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
MONDAY, MAY 18, 1868, and EVERY NIGHT.
(THE EIGHTEENTH WEEK OF ITS SUCCESSFUL PRODUCTION.)
Will be presented the Burlesque Extravaganza entitled the
WHITE FAWN.
Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated Parisienne
BALLET TROUPE.
MLLE. DE ROSA,
the Star European Assoluta, will appear in conjunction with the most
EMINENT TERPSICHOREAN ARTISTS in America.
Splendid Scenery, Costumes, Appointments, New Music, Songs and an excellent Dramatic Cast.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1 o'clock.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE—NO. 728 and 730 BROADWAY.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
SIXTH WEEK
of the charming sisters,
SOPHIE, IRENE, AND JENNIE,
in the highly successful Burlesque of
PARIS AND HELEN,
in an adaptation from the French by Molineaux St. John.
Nightly received with unbounded applause.
FOURTH WEEK OF THE ECCENTRIC COMEDIAN,
M. W. LEFFINGWELL,
in his great character of Romeo Jaffier Jenkins, in
TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—ADMISSION 50c.

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
THE CONNIE SOOGAH.
A GRAND AND UNMISTAKABLE SUCCESS,
EVERYTHING NEW. EVERYTHING ENCORED.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
In their original characters, songs and dances.
WEDNESDAY—GRAND EXTRA MATINEE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE AMERICAN DRAMATIC FUND. WHEN MR. AND MRS. WILLIAMS HAVE VOLUNTEERED AND WILL APPEAR.

BROADWAY THEATRE—A CARD.

EXTRA AND ONLY WEDNESDAY MATINEE.
BENEFIT OF THE DRAMATIC FUND.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, At 1½ o'clock.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
The Company, Orchestra, and attaches have kindly volunteered their services, and will appear.

BRYANT'S

NEW MINSTREL HALL,
TAMMANY BUILDING,
14th-st., FOURTEENTH-ST., 14th-st.,
ADJOINING THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE INAUGURATION
of this elegant Minstrel Hall will take place
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 18, 1868,
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 18, 1868,
By the original world-renowned
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
composed of the following well-known artists:
MONROE DEMPSTER, CHARLES HENRY,
WM. P. GRIER, G. W. ROCKFELLER.
(Vocal Quartette.)
J. H. ROSS, NEIL BRYANT,
G. B. ROSS, JAS. MORRISON,
J. GARATAIGUA, G. TRUNKETT,
G. H. SCHOTT, FRANCIS BRACHT.
(Orchestra.)
UNSWORTH, EUGENE,
EPH HORN,
NELSE SEYMOUR,
HOGAN HUGHES,
DAN BRYANT.
Box Office open for sale of reserved seats and tickets MONDAY, May 18, from 10 until 3 o'clock.
PRICES:
Parquette..........75 cents.
Dress Circle.......50 cents.
Reserved Seats.....$1
Private Boxes......$5 and $7

AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.

BOWERY THEATRE.
SECOND WEEK OF MR. W. H. WHALLEY.
Another novelty now completed. After several weeks' preparation, Mr. Charles Dickens' celebrated home story of OLIVER TWIST, the Workhouse Foundling, with new scenery, beautifully illuminated effects, grand and imposing tableaux. Mr. W. H. WHALLEY as Fagin the Jew. AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.

GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING,
THE NEW REPUBLIC,
Or Emancipation,
A SPLENDID ALLEGORICAL PICTURE,
By the celebrated Artist,
FERDINAND PAUWELS,
Professor of the Academy at Weimer,
On exhibition at the Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
No. 585 Broadway. The doors surrounded at 7; insurrection begins at 8 o'clock. The great original Humorists and Vocalists of the age, Birch, Wambold and Backus' San Francisco Minstrels, every night.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES AND SCULPTURES,
Day and Evening, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

"THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET."
Parlors Fifth-av. Art Gallery.
DAY AND EVENING. Admission free.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservato of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

HAZELTON BROS.
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
With Full Iron Frame and Agraffe Treble.
Factory and Warerooms, Nos. 147 and 149 Greene-st., corner of Houston-st.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.
RAVEN & BACON, (established 1829,) manufacturers of pianos. Warerooms No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st., New-York.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of fifteen new and ten second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs, of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $15 monthly until paid. This offer will be continued for a few days, owing to the large number of pianos returned the 1st of May. Also, fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent allowed if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

PIANO DEALERS AND PURCHASERS WILL find the CHAMBERS PIANO the best manufactured. We invite a critical examination by all competent judges, mechanical and musical, professors and amateurs. Warerooms, 8th-st., corner 4th-av.
THOS. H. CHAMBERS & SON.

AS FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTE MAN-ufacturers, JENNYS & SON rank as first in the City. For purity of tone, elegance of finish and general durability, their instruments are unequaled. Every instrument fully warranted six years. Factory and Warerooms, No. 233 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

100 NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANO-fortes at great bargains for cash; also, to let, and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

PIANOS.—20 SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggist's No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits. Her Circular to the Married, sent free.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMME-diately by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. A cure in from one to five days of gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Be wise in time. Dr. POWERS' are the only medicines on earth to cure private diseases; all others drive the virus in the blood. Confidential consultation free.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

LADIES' SURE ASSISTANT IMMEDIATELY—Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st., with or without medicines. Can return same day. Certain at one trial.

UNFORTUNATES.—DR. GRINDLE, NO. 6 Amity-place; relief with or without medicine in twenty-four hours.

YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD RE-gained by using Dr. Powers' Elixir, and unfortunates cured without mercury positively. Office, 191 Stanton-st.

RELIEF TO LADIES IN TROUBLE, BY DR. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. His medicines act immediately. Confidential circular sent by first post.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

CHINA AND AMERICA.

The Chinese Embassy Banquet in San Francisco.

A Brilliant International Reunion.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, April 29.

The grand banquet arranged to be given by the leading citizens of California to Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME and the other members of the Chinese Embassy, now in this city *en route* to the Atlantic States and Europe, came off last night at the Lick House. All the arrangements were in excellent taste, and the gathering was one of the most strictly representative ones ever convened in the State. The occasion was properly considered to possess an international character, and besides those of our leading official and business men who were present, there were representatives, either official or commercial, of all the great powers of the world. It was felt that as the first embassy from China to the nations abroad chose California for their first halting-place outside of the Orient, its members were entitled to a greeting as broad and liberal as their mission.

MEMBERS OF THE EMBASSY.

The Embassy has now been in our city about a month. It is composed of Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, accredited Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Chinese Government to the Treaty Powers; CHIH TAJEN and SUN TAJEN, Chinese Ministers; J. MCLEARY BROWN, First Secretary of Legation; Monsieur E. DE CHAMPS, Second Secretary of Legation. With the above are six student interpreters, two of whom have studied and speak English with considerable facility, two have studied French and two Russian; two writers, a native doctor and about 15 servants. Their Excellencies CHIH TAJEN and SUN TAJEN are High Ministers of the second rank, attached to the Mission to learn and qualify themselves in the modes of diplomatic intercourse, and to assist Mr. BURLINGAME in his communications with the Chinese Government.

The distinguished party have had their headquarters at the Occidental Hotel, where the Imperial Dragon of China has been kept flying from the flag-staff. They have been the recipients of many private hospitalities and attentions, have inspected all that was most interesting in the city and its surroundings, and have established friendly relations with a large number of our citizens. Hence they met at the banquet last night few strangers, and the gathering, while it was sufficiently ceremonious and decorous, had little of the cold formality that sometimes obtains on such occasions. It was altogether an enjoyable social episode, as well as a significant public event.

THE GUESTS

numbered about 225, and included representatives of the United States Government, of the State and Municipal Governments, and of all the leading institutions and interests of the coast. GOV. HAIGHT, as President of the occasion, sat at the middle of the main table, the chief members of the Embassy being seated at his right hand, contiguous to Mayor McCoppin, Henry Barroilhet, Consul of Peru; Don Jose A. Godoy, Consul of Mexico; G. C. Johnson, Consul of Norway and Sweden; William L. Booker, Consul of the British Empire, and S. F. Butterworth of the celebrated New Almaden mine. On the left of the Governor were Henry W. Halleck, General Commanding the Division of the Pacific; H. K. Thatcher, Admiral Commanding the American Squadron on this coast; Ogden Hoffman, Judge of the District Court of the United States for California; Delos Lake, District Attorney of the United States; Gen. McCook, United States Minister to the Sandwich Islands; Francis Barton, Consul of Switzerland; C. F. Mebius, Consul of Bavaria; James De Fremery, Consul of Belgium.

Besides the above there were numerous other gentlemen connected with the army and the navy, and with the civil administration of the country.

One table was largely occupied by the leading Chinese merchants of this city, associated with some of their countrymen of the Embassy, and this party, with their rich national costumes, intelligent faces and lively enjoyment of the occasion, were very much observed.

THE DINNER ITSELF

was one of the best as to bill of fare, appointments and service ever given in this city. There was not the least crowding, confusion or delay, neither was there undue haste. The courses comprised about 100 dishes. The wines were varied, and of the very best brands. Nothing was overlooked that was essential to enjoyment. Guests just arrived from the wintry aspects of the Atlantic States were charmed with the early abundance of roses and violets and strawberries. The company assembled at 8 o'clock, and after a short time spent in personal salutations without, entered the dining hall.

The President of the banquet, GOV. HAIGHT, called the company to order at the close of the repast, and announced the first regular toast of the evening—*The President of the United States*—to which Hon. DELOS LAKE responded.

At the conclusion of Mr. LAKE's remarks, Gov. HAIGHT read the second regular toast—*The Army of the United States*—to which Major-Gen. HALLECK responded.

The President next propounded the third regular toast—*The Navy of the United States.* To this toast Admiral THATCHER responded. As he arose, the Admiral was greeted with round after round of applause.

GOV. HAIGHT'S SPEECH.

The President of the banquet, Gov. HAIGHT, then arose and said:

The object of this festival is the proper commemoration of a great historic event, and to welcome in this first landing place in the territory of the United States a distinguished gentleman, your guest, who is on his way to represent the Chinese Empire at the capitals of America and Europe. The event to which I refer is one of those which mark a step forward in human progress, introducing, as it does, an Empire, one of the oldest, if not the oldest, of all that exist on the globe, into the great family of nations.

For centuries this people has remained almost entirely excluded from intercourse with Europe and America. A wall of separation has prevented them from contact with the civilization, arts, commerce, polity and religion of the Western World. Mercantile enterprise and religious devotion have vainly sought to overthrow the barriers which a jealous spirit of seclusion has erected and maintained against contact with those who were regarded by the people of that Empire as outside barbarians. The antiquity of Chinese civilization, the perfection to which many of the arts have attained among the people, the value of some of their agricultural products, especially that far-famed herb that "cheers but not inebriates," their lack of knowledge of the religion of the Bible, have all operated as powerful incentives to efforts both selfish and unselfish to open the door to freedom of trade and interchange of product and ideas with the people of that vast Empire. While opinions differ upon the question of immigration and other subjects, there is and can be no difference of opinion upon the desirableness of unrestricted commercial intercourse with China, and with all the nations of the earth. To us in California the appointment by that Government of an American citizen as its organ of communication with the Western Powers is an event of peculiar interest. The discovery of gold here, and the consequent rush of adventurous emigration across the plains and mountains, have brought the oldest and youngest of nations face to face on opposite shores of this great ocean.

The young, impulsive, progressive civilization of America comes in direct contact with the ancient, venerable and peculiar civilization of Asia. Events, some of which are, perhaps, not creditable either to China or to Europe, have culminated in unlocking the Chinese mind from the fetters in which it has been bound by centuries of exclusion from Caucasian progress, until we see the remarkable spectacle of a citizen of our young Republic selected as the bearer of offers of commerce and amity between the Eastern and Western World.

I will not attempt, at this time, to picture the grand results which I trust will flow from this auspicious event, not merely to America and to Europe, but to China and to mankind. I see in the near future a vast commerce springing up between the Chinese Empire and the nations of the West; an interchange of products and manufactures mutually beneficial; the watchwords of progress and the precepts of a pure religion uttered to the ears of one-third of the human race hitherto resisting with the inertia of a dead weight, all progress, material, political, social or spiritual.

As Chief Magistrate, then, of this Western State of the Union, I welcome you, Sir, as the Ambassador of that vast Empire, to the territory of the Republic which you are still proud to call your native land. I doubt not you have accepted a great and sacred trust in no selfish or narrow spirit, either of personal advantage or of seeking exclusive privileges for our own, over other nations; and so in the name of commerce, of civilization, of progress, of humanity, and of religion, on behalf, not merely of California, or America, but of Europe and of mankind, I bid you and your associates welcome, and God speed. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF HON. ANSON BURLINGAME.

Gov. HAIGHT read the following toast: *Our Guest—The son of the Youngest and representative of the oldest Government*—and announced that Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME would respond.

As Mr. BURLINGAME arose the entire company stood up and greeted him with three cheers which made the banquet hall tremble. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: In rising to respond to the sentiment which you have just done me the honor to propose, I feel a weight of responsibility such as never before pressed itself upon me. I stand between two civilizations, now for the first time, by their representatives, face to face; and, belonging to one, I am called upon to respond for the other. The situation is a novel one, and my sincere desire is that I may be able to meet it in such a manner as not to put at hazard the great interests which have been confided to me. [Applause.] I shall ask your indulgence, therefore, and your generous construction of the language I may use. This is not the time nor the place to enter upon an exposition of the purposes of the mission. Until it shall have been received at Washington it seems to me that diplomatic propriety requires that it should limit itself to the exchange of such official courtesies only as it shall meet in its way. [Applause.] In this sense, then, I respond to the sentiment which has been offered. In this sense, then, Mr. Chairman, do I respond to your own eloquent language, and to this decorous and imposing reception. I say that this is not the time nor the place on which to enter into any exposition of the purposes of the mission. Not because there is little to say; not because there is any mystery about the mission. No, Sir! There is nothing in its origin that I should not be glad to tell you; there is nothing—not one purpose of it—that I should not be ashamed to conceal. It came to me unsolicited; it was accepted in the broad interests of civilization. [Cheers.] You said truly, Sir, when you said that the mission would not be used by me in any partial or limited sense. ["Hear, hear," and applause.] If I know myself, it shall be conducted only in the interests of all. This mission is not the result of any accident, or of any special design; it is the result, the legitimate consequence, of events which have recently occurred at Pekin, the capital of China. It was not until recently that the West was brought into proper relations with that Empire. Previously, affairs went on upon a system of misunderstandings, resulting in mutual misfortune. It was not until the year 1860, that the representatives of the Treaty Powers met the great men who carry on the affairs of the Chinese Empire, and coming into personal relations with them, they had occasion to modify their views as to the capacity and as to the intentions of those men. And they were led straightway to consider how they should substitute for the old false system of force, one of fair diplomatic action. They addressed themselves resolutely to the discussion of that question, and that discussion resulted in the adoption of what is called the coöperative policy, which is briefly this: An agreement on the part of the Treaty Powers to act together upon all material questions; to stand together in defence of their treaty rights; and the determination, at the same time, to give to these treaties a generous construction; a determination to maintain the foreign system of customs, and to support it by a pure administration, and upon a cosmopolitan basis; an agreement to take no concessions of territory to the Treaty Powers, and never to menace the territorial integrity of China. [Applause.] These agreements are at the foundation of the coöperative policy. You will perceive that they leave China perfectly free to develop herself in precisely such form of civilization as she may desire—at such time and in such manner as she pleases. It leaves her waters under her own control, and her lands safe. [Applause.] Such, in brief, is the coöperative policy. I do not propose here to-night to speak of the protracted accusations which led to that result. I did not intend—and it would be improper to do so—to speak of the action of the living in this regard, but I would speak of the dead. There is one who is identified with that policy, and with the establishment of justice in China, who ought never to be passed over in silence or forgotten—Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, the late British Minister at Washington. [Applause.] That great man, recalling the traditions and the practices of his own country, said that they jarred upon the moral sense of England, and that he was ready upon his own responsibility to reverse them. [Applause.] He was ready to lead against them, and he did lead against them, so fairly and so ably as, in the first place, to win the respect of his colleagues; in the second place to win the support of his country, and in the third place to win the admiration of the diplomatic world. [Applause.] It is not time yet to speak at length of the results of that policy. I cannot foretell the future; I can only speak to some extent of the recent past. And as I do so, I must aver that that policy has borne rich fruits. Under its inspiring influence commerce has sprung into being; trade has increased from $82,000,000 to $300,000,000; steamboats have been multiplied; arsenals have been built; lighthouses have been erected; hundreds of foreigners have been taken into the service of China, under the leadership of one of the ablest men in the world. This flag which is above us (the Imperial flag of China) has been adopted as the first national flag of China. WHEATON's International Law has become and is taken as a text book for that great Empire. The influence of Christian missions has been advanced from the Yellow Sea even to the great Plains of Mongolia, and a great college has been established at Pekin, where foreign or modern science is to be taught, as well as the foreign languages—a great college which will be looked up to by eleven thousand students of China, who go up every three years to Pekin to take their third and fourth degrees, and to look, as they term it, into the mirror of the mind, to see what it has to reveal to them. [Applause.] And, finally, as a result I think directly, of that fair and generous policy, it has sent this mission forth on its errand of good will. As I have said, I will not speak at length to-night of its purposes. I must reserve myself for questions as they arise; but this I will say, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, that this mission means progress. ["Hear, hear," and applause.] It means that China desires to come into warmer and more intimate relations with the West. It means that she desires to come under the obligations of that international law of which you, Sir, (Gen. HALLECK,) are one of the ablest exponents, to the end that she may enjoy the advantages of that law. It means that China, conscious of her own integrity, wishes to have her questions stated—that she is willing to submit her questions to the general judgment of mankind. It means that she intends to come into the brotherhood of nations. It means commerce; it means peace; it means a unification in its own interest of the whole human race. [Applause and "Hear, hear."] It means—as you have said here to-night—that it is one of the mightiest movements of modern times. And though the ephemeral mission may pass away, that great movement will go on. The great deed is done. The fraternal feeling of 400,000,000 people has commenced to flow, through the land of Washington, to the older nations of the West, and it will flow forever. [Cheers.] Who is there that would check it? Who is there that would say to China, "We wish to have no other relations with you than such as we establish in our own interests, and enforce at the cannon's mouth?" I trust there are none such. I believe, rather, that this fraternal meeting is the true exponent of the sentiments of the masses of the people. I believe this occasion reflects more truly that enlarged spirit which is not alone devoted to trade, but also to civilization and progress—that great and liberal spirit which would not be content with exchanging goods with China, but would also exchange thoughts with her; that would inquire carefully into the causes of that sobriety and that industry of which you, Sir, (Gov. HAIGHT,) made mention; that would learn something of the long experience of that people; that would question those institutions which have withstood the storms of time as to the secrets of their stability; that would ask what means that free competition by which the son of the lowest coolie may rise to the highest office in the empire, and makes scholarship the test of merit; that does not believe that genius is dead in the land of Confucius; that does not believe the powers of the mind shall no more be kindled and burn on the soil beneath which rest the bones of the inventors of porcelain, of gunpowder, of the compass, of paper and printing. [Applause.] That does not believe the Christian's hope should cease to bloom where the Christian martyrs fell. Ricci, Verbrest, Schaal, Morrison, Milne, Bridgeman, Culbertson, and a host of others lived and labored, and died, praying and hoping that the day would arrive when that great nation would stretch forth its arm towards the shining banners of Christianity and Western civilization. That hour has struck—the day is here. [Applause.] I will not, for my strength will not permit it, pursue these enticing themes. I will rather return to the first purpose of my rising, which was to return, for myself and my associates, our sincere, our grateful thanks, for this cordial, this magnificent greeting. It does honor to California; it makes me proud of the State of my adoption. [Applause.] Not because it is the reception of a few individuals. No! But because it is a warm welcome to a great cause. I assure you that in all my wanderings, the sweetest memories which will come up to me, along with the recollection of your bright skies, your golden fields, and your measureless hospitalities, the pleasantest, the dearest recollections that will come up to my mind will be those of this night, when California, speaking through the lips of her eloquent Chief Magistrate, and the other eloquent gentlemen who have spoken—through these representatives of your "solid men," without distinction of party—has given a generous and fearless reception to the first mission sent forth by one-third of the human race to the nations of the West. [Applause.] And now, thanking you for this generous greeting, I bid you an affectionate farewell.

At the close of Mr. BURLINGAME's eloquent speech the hall again resounded with prolonged cheering and applause.

SPEECH OF CHIH TAJEN.

Gov. HAIGHT next read the sixth regular toast: *Their Excellencies Chih and Sun and the Junior Members of the Mission.*

To which CHIH TAJEN responded. He read from manuscript in his own language, and the interpreter of the Embassy then gave the translation as follows:

HONORABLE GOVERNOR: I do not rise with the intention of adding anything to what Mr. BURLINGAME has said in reply to the toast of this mission, of which he is the responsible chief. I would only beg to express for myself, my colleague SUN TAJEN, and the *attachés* of the mission, our sincere thanks not only for the cordial reception we have received from you this evening, but also for the more than kind attentions that have been paid us since our arrival in San Francisco. We cannot but look upon our passing sojourn in California as a most auspicious and cheering commencement of our diplomatic tour. In case of a pioneer mission such as this it is plain that success or failure must depend in a great degree on the character of the persons to whose charge it is entrusted; and the Government of China is fully sensible of the rare advantage it has had in being able to place at the head of this, its first mission to foreign Powers, a diplomatist of Mr. BURLINGAME's position and ability. With him to lead us we need fear no failure; and my country will have cause to congratulate herself if this, her first step toward closer intercourse with other nations, be as prolific of good results for her as your efforts and labors in California have been in attaining to such a pitch of prosperity in the short period of eighteen years. In conclusion I would, with permission, say a word to my own countrymen resident in California. Gentlemen, Directors of the Six Companies: I address you, and through you all our fellow-countrymen in the State. It has given me great pleasure to meet you in this distant land, and to learn that you are prosperous in your several callings. On leaving Pekin I was charged by his Majesty, our august Emperor, to assure you of his affectionate interest in your welfare. It is his Majesty's hope that, though living in a distant land, you will ever strive, by your conduct, to uphold the respectability and good name of your native country. To do so, let me urge you not to forget the precepts which have been handed down from age to age by the wise and good men of China. Do not fail to pay due regard to the requirements of the various social relations, and neglect not your moral duties as men. Be careful to obey the laws and regulations of the nation in which you reside. If you do so, and at the same time pursue your calling in accordance with the principles of right and propriety, success cannot fail to attend your labors; while a contrary course will infallibly bring on you failure and misfortune. I feel confident that you will show yourselves, by your good conduct, worthy of his Majesty's affectionate interest in your welfare, and will not disappoint the good opinions I have been led to form of you.

LETTER FROM HON. EUGENE CASSERLY.

The seventh regular toast was to have been responded to by Hon. EUGENE CASSERLY; but he was not present, and sent the following letter as expressive of his sentiments:

Messrs. T. H. Selby, O. Eldridge, R. B. Swain, A. Bull and others, Committee of Invitation:

GENTLEMEN: I am much obliged by your invitation to attend a dinner at the Lick House on Tuesday evening, the 28th inst., to Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, Ambassador for China, &c.

I regret to have to deny myself the pleasure of meeting Mr. BURLINGAME and the other gentlemen at the dinner. Allow me, however, to make in this way a few general observations on the purpose of the mission. From the want, perhaps, of a just perspective we are prone to estimate untruly the events of our own time. Yet when an Empire on the other shore of the Pacific, which is the oldest in the world, and which includes within its sway nearly one-tenth of the habitable globe and more than one-third of its population, steps out from its seclusion of centuries and of its own will tenders to the nations of the earth the relations of commercial intercourse, the event would seem to be not only of historic interest generally, but of marked present importance to some countries, and to our own at least as much as to any. That the selection for the head of this mission of a distinguished American, many years our Minister at Pekin, was a tribute not only to the general candor, justice and humanity of our American policy and diplomacy in China, but also to the personal qualifications of Mr. BURLINGAME himself, may be, without impropriety, assumed by us, since it has been frankly conceded in European quarters of least friendly disposition toward American progress in the East. Whether it has any specially favorable significance toward the United States in future negotiations, it is perhaps not for us to say.

This much, it certainly authorizes us to expect that we will stand on equal ground with the most favored nations. We ask no more. In the contest for that Eastern trade, which has always heretofore been thought to carry with it the commercial supremacy of the globe, America asks only a fair field, even as against her oldest and most formidable rival. Nature, and our position as the nearest neighbor of Eastern Asia, separated from her only by the great highways of the ocean, have placed in our hands all the advantages that we need. Whatever benefits shall result to the world at large from any great extension of its commercial relations with that country, a full measure of them must of necessity fall to our share, increasing with each succeeding year. Favored by vicinity, by soil and climate on our own territory with a people inferior to none in enterprise and vigor, without any serious rivalry anywhere, all this Pacific coast is naturally ours, or is our tributary. With our many and growing lines of steamships thrown out in every direction and on every route; with our flag in every port, and our enterprise on every shore, from Panama to Alaska, we hold as ours the great ocean that so lately rolled in solitary grandeur from the equator to the pole. In the changes certain to be effected in the currents of finance, of exchange and of trade by the telegraph and the railway, bringing the financial centres of Europe and the United States, by way of San Francisco, within a few weeks of the ports of China and the East, San Francisco must become, at no distant day, the banker, the factor and the carrier of the trade of Eastern Asia and the Pacific, to an extent to which it is difficult to assign limits.

On this coast, and especially in this State, labor, we rejoice to say, is a most important interest, has a better position and more just return than elsewhere in the world. Our democratic representative institutions rest, too, on a basis of extended suffrage and general political equality. For these and other reasons sufficiently well known, it should not be matter of surprise, here or elsewhere, that there is a strong settled feeling among us as to the movements hitherward of those countless myriads, industrious, active and migratory—compared to which the whole population of this coast is not a handful—from the shores of China, not further removed from us to-day than were the great hives of European immigration from our Atlantic seaboard thirty or forty years ago.

Whatever may be the division of opinion on this point, there can be none whatever as to the great special advantages to this State and coast of commercial relations on an extended and permanent footing with Eastern Asia and all other neighboring countries on either shore of the Pacific.

With commercial relations comes commerce, and of commerce we cannot well have too much.

I am, gentleman, very respectfully, your friend and servant, E. CASSERLY.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28, 1868.

In the absence of Mr. CASSERLY, the President called on EDWARD TOMPKINS to respond to the toast.

The eighth regular toast. *Tea; the Cup that Cheers, but not Inebriates,* was responded to in appropriate and eloquent terms by Hon. NEWTON BOOTH.

The ninth and last regular toast. *The Foreign Consular Body of San Francisco,* was responded to by H. B. M. Consul, Mr. BOOKER. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: It is gratifying to me to respond, on behalf of my colleagues, this evening, to the toast with which you have honored the Consular body. It must be gratifying to you that your distinguished guest this evening is your fellow-citizen; and it must be gratifying to him that he is sent as an envoy to his own country. He will be received by all the Treaty Powers on the Atlantic side with enthusiasm, and the Chinese gentlemen associated with him will have an opportunity to study all that can be seen, and they will appreciate the advantages that will result to their nation from the opening of the country to foreign civilization. The mission itself is a civilizing expedition. Although China has been civilizing herself steadily for twenty centuries, the civilization of Europe, and lately of the United States, has gone far ahead; and the arts of the West are as strange in the East as if the rudiments had never gone from that source. My thanks are due to the gentleman for his eulogy of the late Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, than whom a purer man never lived, or was more regretted than at his death. Without arrogating to myself anything as an Englishman, I think it speaks much (to those who knew him) for Mr. BURLINGAME that he was the friend of Sir FREDERICK BRUCE. [Applause.] On behalf of the Consular body, I thank you for the honor done us this evening, and we trust that this Embassy will be received everywhere in high official circles with the favor which its good purpose merits.

The last toast of the evening—*The fellowship of Commerce, the free trade of nature; it makes the whole world akin*—was responded to by Hon. WM. A. HOWARD.

JAPAN.

Further Complications—Murder of French Marines—Domestic Matters—Mr. Burlingame's Mission—The Outrage in Corea—Trade.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SHANGHAE, Thursday, March 19, 1868.

By the arrival of the P. & O. S. N. Co's. steamer *Cadiz*, on the 17th, I am enabled to give you the following important intelligence, embracing all that has transpired since my last, up to the 17th inst.

MURDER OF FRENCH SAILORS.

The insult offered to a small detachment of Prince BOZEN's men by some French marines at Kobi on the 4th of February, resulting in three of the Frenchmen being shot and the suicide by harikari and subsequent decapitation of the officer who commanded the native troops, has found its fitting sequence in the murder of eleven French sailors and an officer of the French frigate *Dupleix*, which took place at Hiogo on the 12th. The news was brought to Nagasaki on the 16th inst. by Her Majesty's steamer *Manilla*, and is fully authenticated by passengers on the *Cadiz*. It appears the victims were a French surveying party who landed at Sakai, which is situated about seven miles from Hiogo on the Prince of TOZA's territory. They were immediately cut down. The officer was found with his ears and fingers cut off, his tongue cut out, and otherwise mutilated. The French Minister, with the captains and crews of all the men-of-war in harbor, attended the funeral. The Minister and the Captain of the *Dupleix* calling God to witness their vows over the graves of their murdered shipmates! Joining hands all round, they pledged themselves to wreak a fearful vengeance on the murderers of their comrades.

The Government of the Mikado have promised to give every information and satisfaction in bringing the villains to justice. Results, however, are problematical! The trade in firearms still continues, notwithstanding the Ministerial prohibition.

The French, in retaliation, have seized all TOZA's people and ships in Hiogo, and threaten to hang the former at the yardarm within fourteen days, unless the murderers are surrendered. TOZA, it will be remembered, is one of the chiefs Mikado's Daimios, (Princes,) and it was while the Diplomatic Corps were on their way to Osaka from the ratification of the treaty with the Mikado's Envoy, that the unfortunate rencontre took place.

DOMESTIC MATTERS.

Apart from this affair, which may develop a new and unlooked-for complication, domestic matters in Japan are assuming a more settled aspect. The Prince of Kiiushu, on whom, when we last wrote, the hopes of the Northern (Shoogoon's) party appeared to centre, has declared for the other side. AIDZU is proclaimed an outlaw, and his neighbor, SENDAI, is under orders to confiscate his territory. Other Northern chiefs conspicuous in the late unsuccessful attack upon Kioto are also named rebels, and placed under the ban. Throughout the South the adherents of the extinct Shoogoonate are submitting to fate and the Imperial standard, and unity among themselves and a show of moderation toward the vanquished are only wanted now to consolidate the power of the Southern Daimios, and settle permanently the constitutional rule of the Mikado.

The French Minister awaits, at Osaca, satisfaction for the murder of the officer and his men. The English Minister also waits at Hiogo. The American, Prussian and Italian Ministers went back to Yeddo in the United States steamer *Monocacy* on the 12th. The United States steamer *Oneida* and Her Majesty's steamers *Ocean* and *Rinaldo* are still at Hiogo.

MR. BURLINGAME'S MISSION.

Minister BURLINGAME's mission continues to be much discussed here. Considerable difference of opinion exists as to its object, the majority of the best informed being of opinion that the mission is not wholly diplomatic, but rather for purposes of extending the commercial relations of China with foreign countries, and particularly with the United States, that the Imperial Exchequer is low, and that about the best thing the Envoy Plenipotentiary can effect will be the negotiation of a loan.

THE OUTRAGE IN COREA.

The United States steamer *Shenandoah* left this port on the 17th for Corea to demand the men detained there at the time. PRESTON and his associates were murdered by the natives. The probability is that all shared the same fate, but in the absence of positive proof the *Shenandoah* is ordered up.

PERSONAL.

Consul-General SEWARD, whose visit to Bankok and the Straits settlements was briefly noticed in my last, arrived here on the *Luwonada* on the 13th inst., and has resumed the duties of his office.

TRADE.

Trade here is not active. Numerous business changes are taking place, of which I inclose you a list published to-day. The weather is fine but cold. I proceed to Hankow and possibly Peking to-morrow, of which an account will go forward by the next mail. E. H. H.

BOSTON.

The State-street "Irregularities"—Trial of Julius Hartwell—A Review of the Case and the Points Discussed—The Howland Will Case.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 16, 1868.

The May term of the United States Circuit Court which opened yesterday will be occupied with a number of very important cases. The first of the series of cases connected with the "State-street frauds"—that of JULIUS HARTWELL—is the first on the docket. It will be remembered that a full report of the testimony at the first hearing was furnished by your correspondent at the time it took place, in August last, but as there is a great interest centered round the "transactions," involving alleged unlawful and felonious conduct on the part of some half-dozen persons who had heretofore stood high in financial circles, perhaps a brief review of the case may not be uninteresting, as furnishing some of the points in the matter to an intelligent understanding of the issues. The defendant first on trial is indicted under ten counts, with feloniously loaning money belonging to the United States, and in the keeping of the defendant as a clerk in the office of the Assistant Treasurer. The amounts mentioned in the counts as having been loaned to CHARLES MELLEN, CHARLES H. WARD, and EDWARD CARTER, gentlemen at that time doing business under the name of MEDLEN, WARD & CO., amount in the aggregate to $900,000. These public moneys were loaned in sums generally of $100,000, during the months of December, 1866, and in January and February, 1867. The trial last August lasted eight or ten days, most of the time having been consumed in discussing certain questions as to whether the indictment charged a crime punishable by law. The counsel for the defendant made a motion to quash the indictment; and in support of this, considers the legal aspect of the case under two heads, and argued from the statutes of 1846 and 1866. Three of the counts were framed under the statutes of 1846, and the others under the statute of 1866. The question discussed was whether, under the meaning of the law, HARTWELL was indicted as an "officer,"—that he was a mere clerk in the Sub-Treasury, and not an officer of the Government, intended in the Sub-Treasury act of 1846, under which he was indicted. As to MELLEN, WARD & CO. and LEIGHTON, it was contended that the act of 1866, under which they were indicted, only made the acts, under which they are charged, embezzlement, and does not provide any punishment, and that therefore they would not be indicted. Mr. HARTWELL is also charged with the same offences that MELLEN, WARD & CO., are charged with, and the same defence was set up for him. HARTWELL, at the time these alleged transactions took place, was a clerk in the office, appointed in accordance with the law, and received a salary of $2,500. After consultation and advisement the Court overruled the motion to quash, and ordered the case to proceed. The testimony was voluminous and afforded an exposition of the nature of the duties of the defendant, and the precise relation he bore to the treasury. But the same question that arose on the motion to quash, presented itself to the court in considering the instructions to be given to the jury. The Judges agreed that the defendant was an officer, but disagreed as to whether, under the statute of 1846, he was an officer entrusted with the safe keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public money. One of the judges thought that he was. The court also differed in opinion whether by the true construction of the act of 1866, any penalty was affixed to the act there declared to be embezzlement, unless committed by the persons designated in the last clause, viz., any President, Cashier, Teller, Director, or other officer of any bank. The court could not, therefore instruct the jury as to two essential questions, so the case went upon a certificate to the Supreme Court at Washington. A few months since that court decided in substance that a person occupying the position that HARTWELL did in the Sub-Treasury is charged with the safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public money. The remaining criminal cases were not tried, as the questions of law involved in HARTWELL's case are applicable to the cases of MELLEN, WARD & CO., and LEIGHTON, and it is thought that the final decision in the case of HARTWELL will cover all the other cases.

THE HOWLAND WILL CASE.

Among the decisions in important law suits, now pending in the United States Circuit Court, the one in the case of Mrs. EDWARD H. GREEN (*nee* Miss HETTY ROBINSON) in equity *vs.* THOMAS MANDELL et al., is expected to be announced during the term. Your correspondent has already given in full the history of the parties connected with this case, the facts at issue, and the grounds on which the plaintiff claimed to have the will of her aunt, Miss HOWLAND, set aside. The testimony in this case forms a book of over 1,000 pages. The decision, I hear, will turn upon three questions involved in the will. First, whether a contract for mutual wills, if proved, can be enforced, as being without consideration and against public policy and good morals. Second, the question of fact whether such a contract, as it is alleged was made, was actually made; and third, whether the duplicate second page of the aunt's (HOWLAND) will is genuine, and which pretends to give all her property to her niece, (Miss ROBINSON,) the terms of the other and original wills notwithstanding. It was alleged that the signatures to each of the papers were forged by tracing from the signature to the will of Miss HOWLAND. *Apropos,* the report that the complainant in this great case died in a foreign land recently, is without foundation; but it is quite certain that if she wins her case, when her child shall have come of age it will be worth about $35,000,000. If HETTY is defeated her heir will get $28,268,000—a sufficient sum to make it happy or miserable through life. VIGIL.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Dedication of the Church of St. Michael.

Yesterday the Roman Catholic church of St. Michael, in Thirty-second-street, near Ninth-avenue, was dedicated by Archbishop MCCLOSKEY. The ceremonies commenced shortly after 11 o'clock, the edifice being at the time filled to repletion. The Archbishop in his full robes with crozier and mitre, and attended by a large body of clergymen proceeded slowly round the interior of the church sprinkling each portion of it with holy water, and reciting the services appropriate for the occasion. On reaching the chancel the Archbishop took his seat beneath a canopy placed on the left hand side of the chancel, and after the performance of high Mass he preached from the 17th verse of the 15th chapter of Romans. After expressing his gratification at being present on the occasion, he said that unfortunately it appeared that the day for erecting those grand and imposing church edifices which were the wonder and admiration of the world had passed. This was not because the means are wanting, for they are far more abundant now than they were when those edifices were erected, but because the true faith is less abundant now than then. The Archbishop then explained what faith is. It is, he said, the reception of the whole of God's revelations; not of a part, but the whole. We cannot receive a portion, and reject the rest, but must take all just as God gave them. These revelations were made to the church by God. The Bible is a portion of them, but the Bible alone is not all sufficient for salvation. The church existed and flourished long before the Bible was written. It is only few persons comparatively that can read the Bible, and fewer still who can understand it. It is evident, therefore, that God never meant the Bible to be all sufficient for our salvation. In conclusion, he exhorted his hearers to be steadfast in the true faith.

The church edifice is not yet finished. Its exterior is of brown stone, the architecture being quite plain. The principal entrance is on Thirty-second-street, and it runs back to Thirty-first-street. The interior is very nearly completed. The church is adorned by a fine fresco of the Crucifixion, and the fronts of the galleries by paintings of the Apostles and Martyrs. The prevailing color of the walls is light grey. A small organ is placed in the front gallery. After the services yesterday a collection was taken to aid in defraying the expense of erecting the church.

American Board of Foreign Missions—The Annual Report—Addresses.

The annual meeting of the American Board of Foreign Missions was held at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church last evening. The exercises were conducted by Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE, Vice-President of the Society. After singing and prayer the annual report was read, from which it appears that the Society occupies 104 stations and 482 substations. It has 9 ordained missionaries. The whole number of laborers in this country is 336, of whom [illegible] are ordained ministers. During the year two missionaries have died. The whole number of native laborers is 750. The Society has 16 theological and 459 day schools. The publications during the year amounted to nearly 24,000,000 pages. The expenses during the year ending Aug. 31, 1867, were $448,524, and the appropriations amounted to $525,000. A balance of $4,432 remains against the Treasurer.

After the reading of the report, Mr. DODGE briefly addressed the meeting, calling attention to the importance of the work in which the Society is engaged, and then introduced Rev. Dr. JESSUP, of Syria, who spoke of the idolatry that prevailed throughout Turkey. He said it was useless to attempt to evangelize this people unless copies of the Bible were freely distributed among them. The object of the Board was to send out missionaries to foreign countries to organize churches, and then leave them in charge of native pastors. The missionaries had commenced the work of planting churches in Syria. The present attitude of the Turkish Government toward Christians was tolerant, and the Bible can now be distributed in that country without interference. Mr. JESSUP then alluded to the efforts of Mohammedans to oppose the teaching of the Gospel to the people, also referred to the advances made by the missionaries in the work of organizing schools and seminaries.

Rev. WILLIAM TRACY, of South India, was the next speaker. He gave a vivid description of the Hindoo form of worship, and said that the Gospel was gaining great force in India. Rev. Dr. ADAMS followed in a brief address, after which the exercises were closed with the benediction.

Human Frailties of Mr. Stevens.

A eulogist of THAD. STEVENS, in the Chicago *Journal*, says:

"THADDEUS STEVENS is not too great a kind among men to be clear of faults. Not he. A favorite recreation of his has been for twenty years, in Pennsylvania-avenue, to spend an hour quite every evening over the exciting contest of the *faro-table*. Regular as clock-work would he bet about $50, and though he never seemed to bet from any desire to gamble in the spirit of that nefarious practice, his faro-bank account would foot up annually, on an average, about as much lost as won. But this peculiar passion furnished him, in its gratification, the greatest mental recreation; and when we remember he indulged in it only for that purpose, and to the extent of rest, though it seems strange beyond explanation, we can overlook it. His habits of life, moral and physical, were always exemplary; his purposes great and noble; his triumphs as brilliant as those of CÆSAR, BONAPARTE and BACON. And here I leave him."

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, May 16—11:15 A. M.

Consols opened at 94¼@94⅜ for money, and 92⅞@93 for the account, ex dividend.

American Securities opened at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	70⅝@70¾
Erie Railway Shares	45¾
Illinois Centrals	94¾

FRANKFORT, Saturday, May 16.

United States Five-twenties open at 76 for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Saturday, May 16.

The Bourse opens quiet. Rentes 69f. 45c.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 16—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market under a very favorable trade report opens firm and with considerable activity. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales. The following are the opening quotations:

Middling Uplands	12⅜d.
Middling Orleans	12⅝d.

There is nothing doing in Cotton to arrive. The market for fabrics and yarns at Manchester is firmer, and better prices are realized.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens quiet. Corn, 38s. ℔ quarter for new Mixed Western. Wheat, 15s. 4d. ℔ cental for California White, and 14s. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley—The supply of American in market has been exhausted. There are consequently no prices. Oats, 3s. 10d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 47s. ℔ 504 lbs. Flour, 36s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 112s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 85s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 68s. ℔ cwt. Cheese is dull, and has declined fully 1s. since last report, and is now quoted at 54s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 49s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 6s. 3d. ℔ cwt. for Common North Carolina, and 12s. for medium. Tallow, 44s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Turpentine, 31s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Cloverseed, 44s. ℔ cwt. for American Red. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 4d. ℔ gallon; Spirits Petroleum, 9d. ℔ gallon.

LONDON, Saturday, May 16—11:15 A. M.

Sugar opens at 27s. 9d.@28s. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Linseed Oil, £35 10s. ℔ ton. Sperm Oil, £96 ℔ ton. Linseed Cakes, £10 5s. ℔ ton for thin oblong, for feeding.

LONDON, Saturday, May 16—2 P. M.

United States Bonds closed at 70¾. Erie Railway shares, 45¾. Illinois Centrals, 94¾.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 16—2 P. M.

COTTON—The market closes firmer, though prices are unaltered. There is considerable doing in cotton to arrive, the last sales being at 12⅛d. ℔ lb. The following are the closing quotations of American description:

Middling Uplands	12⅜d.
Middling Orleans	12⅝d.

The sales of the day have footed up 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed quiet. Corn, 38s. 3d. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat, 15s. 4d. ℔ cental for California White, and 14s. for No. 2 Red Western. Flour, 36s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 112s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 84s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard dull at 68s. ℔ cwt. Bacon, 48s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 44s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Turpentine, 31s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 4d. ℔ gallon. Spirits Petroleum, 9d. ℔ gallon. Sugar, 27s. 9d.@28s. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard.

ANTWERP, Saturday, May 16.

Petroleum closed quiet at 43½f. ℔ bbl. for Standard White.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 16.

The following are the closing prices of merchandise for the week ending to-day: Sugar market excited; sales at 8¾@9 reals for No. 10 to 12, and 9¾@10¼ reals for No. 15 to 20. Molasses Sugar, 6¾@8 reals for No. 7 to 10. Muscovados in demand and scarce; inferior to common refining, 7¼@7⅞ reals; fair to good refining, 7⅞@8 reals; grocery grades, 8¾@9¼ reals. Beeswax, $7@$7 75 for brown and $10@$11 for white, ℔ arrobe. Freights in demand; to Northern ports—℔ box, $2¼@$2½; ℔ hhd. sugar $9@$10, ℔ hhd. molasses $6; to Southern ports ℔ box $2 12½@$2 25; per hhd. sugar, $8 25@$9; per hhd. molasses, $5 50@$5 75. SHOOKS scarce; box, 8¾@9 reals; empty casks, $2 25. HOOPS, $48@$54 ℔ 1,000 for long staved, and $42@$44 for short. LUMBER—$24@$25 for White Pine, $2?@$22 for Pitch Pine. BACON, 15½c.@16c. ℔ lb. HAMS—20c. for salt, and 22c. for sugar cured ℔ lb. FLOUR, $12@$12 75 ℔ bbl. LARD, 19c.@19½c. in tierces; 20c.@21½c. in 25lb. tins. POTATOES, $4@$4 50 ℔ bbl. TALLOW, 11½c.@12c. ℔ lb.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 16.

FLOUR—only a small business, and prices are nominal. WHEAT in good demand, and declined 1¼c.; sales of No. 1 at $2 06½@$2 10, and No. 2 quiet at $2 01⅛. CORN—No. 1 active, and declined 1¾c.@1⅜c.: sales at 91½c.@93¾c.; No. 2 and new at 91½c. OATS moderately active at an advance of 1c.@1¼c.; sales at 70¾c. RYE a shade firmer at $1 81@$1 83 for No. 1 and $1 78@$1 80 for No. 2. BARLEY dull and nominal. PROVISIONS entirely nominal. LARD, 18c. MESS PORK, $28; Dry Salted Shoulders, 12c.@12¼c. LIVE HOGS—Better grades are in fair demand; common to medium are dull, and declined 10c.@15c.; sales at $8 60@$9 75 for medium to extra choice. BEEF CATTLE dull and nominally lower; light, $6 50; fair to good Steers, $7 55@$8 50. FREIGHTS are quiet and steady. RECEIPTS to-day—8,000 bbls. Flour, 39,000 bushels Wheat, 53,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 3,200 bushels Wheat, 168,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats, 11,000 Live Hogs.

OSWEGO, Saturday, May 16.

FLOUR in good demand and market steady; sales 1,800 bbls. at $10 75 for No. 1 Spring; $12 50 for Red Winter; $13 25 for White; $14 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales 1,000 bushels Choice White Canada at $2 90. CORN closed firm; sales early, 12,000 bushels No. 1 Ohio at $1 04, and 3,000 bushels No. 1 Illinois at $1 05. CORN-MEAL, $2 50 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts $32, Shipstuffs $36, Middlings $38 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Flour 40c., Wheat 9½c., Corn 8c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 62½ to the Hudson. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 64c.; to New-York, 52c.; to Albany, 42c. LAKE IMPORTS—33,800 bushels Corn, 876,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—323 bbls. Flour, 18,100 bushels Wheat, 26,200 bushels Corn, 7,400 bushels Rye, 926,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 16.

TOBACCO active but unchanged. COTTON advancing; Middling, 30c. HEMP stiff—Undressed, $1 50; Dressed, $2 60. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT—Winter is unchanged; Spring dull and heavy. CORN heavy, but easier at 90c.@93c. OATS heavy and easier at 80c.@82½c. RYE firm at $1 85. PROVISIONS dull; holders are unwilling to sell. PORK—A small business was done at $28. Dry Salt Shoulders, loose, 12½c.; do. Rough Sides, 14½c., packed. BACON—Shoulders, 13¼c.@13½c. LARD—Choice Kettle, 19c. was refused for round lots. CATTLE in good demand—Common to Medium, $5@$6 50: Fair to Choice, $7@$8 50. Sheep, $5@$6 50. RECEIPTS to-day: 1,200 bbls. Flour, 2,800 bushels Wheat, 10,000 do. Corn, 4,200 do. Oats.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 16.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firmer, $2 45@$2 50 offered, an advance of 5c. asked. CORN advancing, at 95c., wet weather influences the market. OATS quiet at 80c. for No. 1. RYE advancing and scarce. BARLEY dull but unchanged. CORN firmer; Middling held at 30c.; demand light. TOBACCO firm and unchanged. WHISKY unchanged, trade confined to the ring. MESS PORK firmer, at $28. BULK MEATS close weak, at 12½c.@12¾c. for Shoulders; 14¼c.@14½c. for Sides. BACON dull at 13½c. for Shoulders; 16¼c.@16½c. for Clear Sides. LARD dull, 18⅞c.@18⅞c. Gold, 139⅛c., buying.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 16.

COTTON firmer at 31½c.@32c. for Middling. PETROLEUM is dull; Crude, 18c.; Refined, 31c.@32c. FLOUR in light demand; Northwestern Extra Family, $10 50@$11 75; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $11@$12 25. WHEAT dull; Red, $2 80@$2 85. RYE scarce at $2 15. CORN in good demand; sales 3,000 bushels Yellow at $1 28; 3,000 bushels Mixed Western at $1 25, and 13,000 bushels on secret terms. OATS at 92c.@95c. for Pennsylvania and $1 for Southern. PROVISIONS dull and drooping. COFFEE inactive. SUGAR better; sales of Cuba at 11½c.@12¾c. MOLASSES neglected.

BUFFALO, Saturday, May 16.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 31,000 bushels; Corn, 3,860 bushels; Oats, 48,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 26,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels; Oats, 85,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—Wheat to New-York, 14c. FLOUR very dull; sales, 1,500 bbls. city ground Spring at $10 75. WHEAT inactive; car lots No. 1 Spring at $2 30; No. 2 Spring, $2 20. CORN dull; sales, 20,000 bushels at $1. OATS in good demand; sales, 150,000 bushels at 78¾c.@78½c., part to arrive, nearly all at the outside figure. The balance usually quoted unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, May 16.

COTTON firmer; Middlings, 30½c.; sales, 1,100 bales; receipts, 886 bales; exports, 316 bales. Sterling Exchange, 153@155. New-York Sight, ⅛ ℔ cent. premium. Gold, 141. SUGAR and MOLASSES firm and nominally unchanged. FLOUR quiet at $9 12½ for Superfine; Choice, $14. CORN easier at $1 04@$1 05. OATS, 85c. HAY, $18@$21. MESS PORK firmer at $28 50@$28 75. BACON dull; Shoulders, 15½c.; Clear Sides, 17⅜c. LARD, 19½c.@20½c.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, May 16.

TOBACCO—Sales 140 hhds; Lugs, $5 75@$8; Common Leaf to Manufacturing, $9@$38 50. FLOUR—Superfine, $8 25@$9. WHEAT, $2 55@$2 60. OATS, 80c. CORN, 91c.@93c. RYE, $2 10. COTTON, 29½c. LARD, 19c. MESS PORK, $28. BACON—Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.; Bulk Shoulders, 13c.@13½c.; Clear Sides, 16½c. WHISKY heavy and nominal at $2 20, free.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, May 16.

FLOUR dull; choice Wisconsin and Iowa, $9 50@$10; Medium, $9@$9 25. WHEAT unsettled; No. 1 Spring, $2 10½; No. 2 at $1 03½. OATS stronger at 70c. for No. 2. CORN quiet at 92c. for No. 2. RECEIPTS to-day—1,300 bbls. Flour, 63,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 57,000 bushels Wheat, 1,300 bushels Corn.

TOLEDO, Saturday, May 16.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT steady; sales White Michigan at $2 85; Amber at $2 65. CORN advanced 1c.; sales No. 1 at 97½c., buyer for May at 98c. OATS steady; sales No. 1 and Michigan at 74c. LAKE FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—1,600 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Corn, 1,100 bushels Oats.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, May 16.

COTTON firm at 31c. for Middling. Receipts, 20 bales; exports, 40 bales. FLOUR unchanged. MESS PORK, $29. BACON—Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Sides, 18c.; Bulk Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Sides, 17c. LARD, 19c.@21c. OATS at 85c. CORN, $1 05.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 16.

COTTON firm at 31c. WHEAT dull; Maryland at $3; Pennsylvania, $2 80. CORN dull; White, $1 15@$1 16; Yellow, $1 23. OATS steady; Maryland, 90c.@93c.; Western, 88c. FLOUR and PROVISIONS unchanged.

MOBILE, Saturday, May 16.

COTTON firm; sales 400 bales Middling at 30½c.; receipts, none; exports, 3,583 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, May 16.

Spirits Turpentine weaker at 47c. Rosins dull. Cotton dull. Tar in demand at $3.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, May 16.

Cotton quiet but steady; sales 74 bales Middlings 30½c. Receipts, 83 bales; exports coastwise, 180 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, May 16.

Cotton market dull; sales 45 bales. Receipts, 35 bales; Middling at 29½c.@30c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, May 16.

Cotton firm and unchanged. Receipts, 300 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 16.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 99; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 24⅝; Reading Railroad, 45¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 50½. Gold, 139¾.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Washington	May	18	New-York	Liverpool.
Cimbria	May	19	New-York	Hamburg.
Australasian	May	20	New-York	Liverpool.
Nebraska	May	20	New-York	Liverpool.
Palmyra	May	21	New-York	Liverpool.
Deutschland	May	21	New-York	Bremen.
City of Paris	May	23	New-York	Liverpool.
Britannia	May	23	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA.

Eagle	May	21	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

MONDAY.

Mails for Halifax, Bermuda, etc., by the *City of Washington*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Cimbria*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail, for paid letters, on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

ANOTHER BANK PRESIDENT SEIZED BY THE THROAT.—I can prove by one thousand of the best business men in New-York, who can speak from experience, that, in their opinion, had the Deposit National Bank, at Deposit N. Y., been protected by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, burglars could not have seized the President by the throat. E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The PERUVIAN SYRUP builds up an iron constitution. Just the medicine for debility and all chronic diseases.

[Advertisement.]

Pulmonary complaints permanently cured by the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Manhattan, from Charleston—W. H. Gilden, Mrs. Mary Nichols, J. F. Burke, J. H. Burke, Miss A. Budd, Mrs. J. R. Berry and son, H. H. Martley and wife, E. J. Smith and wife, Mrs. J. Cordes, A. T. Cordes, Miss Jessie Markley, T. C. Markley and wife, F. T. Walker, wife, 4 children and nurse, C. A. Hill, Miss C. Zerch, J. J. Schackleford, Andrew Holbrook, Adam Lipp, L. Christian, Mrs. M. M. Campbell, Miss Hattie Campbell, Mrs. Zepple and 2 children, J. S. Thomas and son, Miss M. C. Johnson, J. O. Long, J. Walchey, W. C. Hawkins, W. H. Marshall, E. H. Coleman, Mrs. J. E. Crawley and 2 children, A. Jacobs, Mrs. Putnam and daughter, Miss N. Nurand, John Rivers, P. O'Neill, D. Murray, Capt. Budd, John H. Hayden, Miss Carrie Jones, Miss L. S. Conklin, Geo. H. Johnson, L. B. Stetson, F. H. Parker, E. B. Brooks, Miss J. H. Webb, James G. Webb, John H. Small.

In steamship Gen. Grant, from New-Orleans—A. J. Macaulay and wife, Mlle. M. Blanchard, N. Buckner, wife and servant, Mrs. Eustis, 2 children and 2 servants, Miss E. Armstrong, John Nelson and wife, T. J. Clark, wife and 3 children, Dr. J. F. Angel, Dr. W. H. Gray, W. Terry, J. W. Warren, J. P. Mitchell, James Tracy, wife and child, Mrs. Parmele and daughter, Miss A. Buckner, S. Dennie and wife, Mrs. E. W. Flynn, J. Scheidemandel, wife and child, P. Legrange, Dr. W. H. Wiser, S. Onezovich, Brother Adolph, Capt. C. Gaskell.

MAY 17—*In steamship Bavaria, from Hamburg*—Bertha Lowen and 4 children, J. Jessien, Anna Heitmann and child, Antonie Jahn, Sophie Jahn, Otto Koch, Benj. Altheimer, Margaret Rackey, Jette Schimmel, Otto Muller, H. Niemeyer and wife, H. Staake, T. Schultze, Max Kaliske, Modest Merk, G. Micheler, Jenny B. Green and son, Jonas Pollitz, P. Sternberg, George Goerz and wife.

MAY 17—*In steamship Hansa, from Bremen*—C. Heilgeist, A. Heve, Dr. Pocker, Charles H. Vail, F. Ruhl, G. S. Susskrant, Gustav Espitalier and wife, Wilh. Barton, Marie Barton, Mary E. Barton, Amy E. Lee.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 40 | Sun sets..... 7 13 | Moon rises... 2 46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 4 44 | Gov. Island. 5 33 | Hell Gate .. 6 55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, May 17.

Arrived.

Spanish iron-clad Teutam, from Havana, Is anchored on the Bar.

Steamship Hansa, (N. G.,) Oterendorf, Bremen May 2, via Southampton 5th, with mdse. and 728 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had heavy westerly winds up to the Banks, from thence calms and foggy weather. May 6, near Handsend, passed bark Vesta, bound E. 11th, lat. 46 30, lon. 38 24 W., passed ship Old Dominion, bound W. 13th, lat. 43 8, lon. 51 30 W., passed one of the National Co.'s steamships, bound E. 14th, lat. 42 58 N., lon. 54 W., passed steamship Baltimore, (N. G.,) for Baltimore.

Steamship Bavaria, (N. G.,) Meyer, Hamburg May 2, in ballast, and 701 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had westerly gales to the Banks; since then light winds and calms. Was detained 16 hours off Sandy Hook by fog. May 4, in the English Channel, passed ship Francis P. Sage, bound W. 9th, lat. 46, lon. 31 41, passed bark Eliza Kieth, bound W. 11th, lat. 45, lon. 42, passed ship Henry Cook, (Br.,) bound W. Same time, steamship Atlanta, hence for London and Havre.

Steamship Gen. Grant, Hildreth, New-Orleans May 10, with mdse. and passengers to Samuel Stevens. The G. G. arrived off the lightship Saturday at 8½ P. M.; detained by fog.

Steamship Mary Sanford, Moore, Wilmington, N. C., May 14, with naval stores and cotton to J. Hand. May 15, off Cape Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship James Adger, hence for Charleston.

Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Electra, Ney, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamship Cumberland, Denkin, Baltimore 60 hours, with mdse. to master.

Bark Louisa Cook, (Br.,) Cook, Messina March 28, passed Gibraltar April 11, with fruit to J. W. Braine. Had moderate weather.

Bark Nord Cap, (Norw.,) Waoldsen, Cardiff 50 ds., with railroad iron to order. Had moderate weather the entire passage.

Bark White Wing, (Br.,) Pike, Porto Cabello 12 ds., with coffee and hides to Dallett, Bliss & Co.

Brig E. C. Redman, (of Bangor,) Redman, Cardenas 9 ds., with molasses to Winchester & Leeds. May 16, off Barnegat, passed a quantity of wreck stuff, looked to be lumber. Sld. in co. with bark Cardenas, for New-York.

Brig Liberty, (of Boston,) Devereaux, St. Jago 18 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co. Has had light winds the entire passage.

Brig Ossippee, (of Kennebunk,) Twambly, Neuvitas 15 ds., with sugar to Baxter & Merrill. Sld. in co. with brigs Callao and Martha, for New-York.

Brig Florence, (of St. Kitt's,) Ekerman, St. Kitt's 16 ds., with sugar to Jones & Lough. Left no vessels. Had heavy easterly gales on the coast.

Brig J. H. Haveland, Hart, New-Haven.

Schr. Sunbeam, (of Belfast, Me.,) Pierce, Ruatan Island 15 ds., with fruit to order. Left no vessels.

Schr. F. C. Turner, Graves, Harbor Island 9 ds., with fruit to Jos. Eneas.

Schr. Elva, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Knowles, Eleuthera 7 ds., with pineapples to Jos. Eneas.

Schr. S. J. Smith, Baldwin, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. M. M. Brainard, Clark, Elizabethport, for Middletown.

Schr. Doretta Kahn, Stocking, Elizabethport, for Middletown.

Schr. Mary Stow, Rankin, Elizabethport, for Middle Haddam, Conn.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Scovel, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Charles A. Suow, Hodgden, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. George Washington, Boydon, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Parallel, Ingalls, Elizabethport, for Provincetown.

Schr. J. M. Baylis, Arnold, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Mary Natt, Waterman, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. E. N. Seymour, Norton, Port Johnson, for Bridgeport.

Schr. John R. Watson, Allen, Port Johnson, for New-London.

Schr. Edward Wooten, Young, Newburg, for New-London.

Schr. Sallie T. Chartre, Simmons, Rondout, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Charles S. Hazard, Clark, Rondout, for New-Haven.

Schr. Anadir, Corwin, Rondout, for New-Haven.

Schr. Ellen Gurney, Gurney, Rondout, for Newport.

Schr. Mary Tice, Tice, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Seaport, Velser, Newburg, for Norwich.

Schr. Ontario, Barbers, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hannah, Hall, New-Haven.

Schr. Liberty, Watson, New-Bedford.

Schr. Wm. Jones, Jones, Brookhaven.

Schr. Sopaonia, Williams, Brookhaven.

Schr. Native, Clark, Bristol.

Schr. Ida, Phillips, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Messenger, Read, New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Isabel, Samuels, Bridgeport.

Schr. Mail, Mead, Greenwich.

Schr. Diadem, Chase, New-Haven.

Schr. Dart, Johnson, New-Haven.

Schr. Emma, ——, New-Haven.

Schr. Willard, Caswell, Fall River.

Schr. J. P. Collins, Mapes, Fall River.

Schr. Emily, Davis, New-Bedford.

Schr. Franklin, Morris, New-Haven.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Crescent, Jones, Westley.

Schr. Wild Pidgeon, Davis, New-London.

Schr. Caldwells, Chapman, New-London.

Schr. Eastern Star, Kean, New-London.

Schr. J. G. Pierson, Perry, New-Haven.

Schr. James Holdane, Holdane, Bridgeport.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Portchester.

Schr. Hester, Davis, Portchester.

Schr. A. L. Fitch, Yates, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Willie Harris, Wass, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Lady Jane, Scofield, Elizabethport.

Sloop Temperance, Mackey, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Sloop Deep River, Binley, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Sloop Geo. H. Davis, Ward, Elizabethport, for Newburg.

Sloop John Adams, Hallock, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Sloop Thomas Wallace, Harm, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Sloop Housatonic, Smith, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Sloop Unity, Petty, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, May 16—Arr. steamship Jas. Adger, from New-York.

Sld. steamships Champion, for New-York; Sea Gull, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 16—Passed up—Brigs Wm. Kennedy, from Matanzas; Foam, from Messina, and an unknown brig for Baltimore.

Passed out—Brig W. A. Rogers, for Cuba; schr. Jas. Sheppard, from Providence for Georgetown, went ashore on the 13th, 40 miles south of Cape Henry. The steamer Resolute has gone to her assistance.

May 17—The steamers Worcester, from Baltimore; Isaac Bell, from New-York, passed up to Norfolk.

The pilot-boat Maryland reports as having passed up, the ship Leocadia, from Bremen; bark Prowess, from Cardiff; Serene, 38 ds. from Rio Janeiro; brig Ceres, Matanzas, and Milwaukee, from Porto Rico.

In the Roads—Brig P. I. Nevius, for Cardenas; ship Augusta, for Liverpool, waiting crew.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 16—Sld. steamships Thames and San Jacinto, for New-York; Gulf City, for New-Orleans.

May 17—Arr. steamship Leo, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Nellie F. Beals, Beals, from a fishing cruise, early on Saturday morning, when off Romer Shoals, came in collision with an unknown schooner, and both went ashore on Romer. The N. F. B. was towed off by the tug R. L. Maybey, leaking about 1,000 strokes per hour. The other schooner lost her bowsprit, and was got off the shoals, but what other damage she received could not be ascertained.

Spoken, &c.

Firm—brig, from Messina for Baltimore, April 12, lat. 33 59, lon. 20 44.

Foreign Ports.

At Eleuthera, May 9, schr. Victress, for New-York next day.

At Cardenas, May 7, brig L. L. Wadsworth, for New-York in 2 days.

At Neuvitas, May 1, bark Lucy Frances, for New-York, loading.

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